THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

A Move to Make the Philippines "Dry"

By William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson

The Review and the Extrality Question!

A Buddhist Monk in the Occident

By Jack D. Monro

A Yao Tribe Community Wedding

By A. H. Van Etten

Finding the "Missing Link" in China

By Harry Paxton Howard

In Jessfield Park

By Marc T. Greene

評論報 密勒氏

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1929

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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SAILINGS
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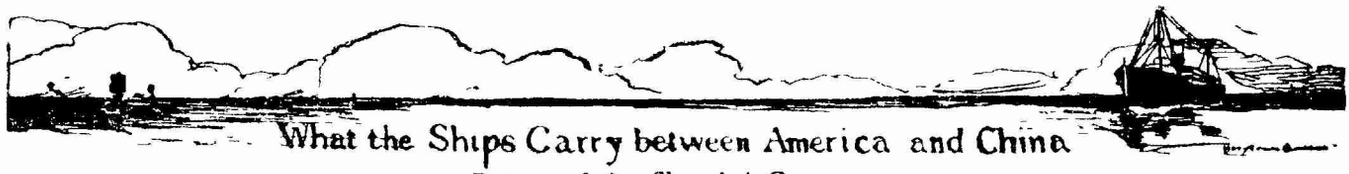
1929 MAY 1929

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
To San Francisco and Los Angeles via Honolulu The Sunshine Route Fortnightly Sailings on Fridays			PRES. VAN BUREN To H'kong, Manila, 1 Europe, New York and Boston	2 *	3 *	PRES. TAFT To H'kong & Manila 4 PRES. PIERCE To Seattle & Victoria
5	6	7	8 PRES. MCKINLEY To H'kong and Manila	9 *	PRES. JACKSON To San Francisco 10 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	11
12	13	14	PRES. HAYES To H'kong & Manila 15 Europe, New York and Boston	16 *	17 *	PRES. JEFFERSON To H'kong & Manila 18 PRES. TAFT To Seattle & Victoria
19	20	21	22 PRES. GRANT To H'kong & Manila	23 *	PRES. MCKINLEY To San Francisco 24 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	25
26	27 *	28	PRES. POLK To H'kong & Manila 29 Europe, New York and Boston	30 *	31 *	**Note** *Indicates date of steamers arrival in Shanghai

1929 JUNE 1929

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
To Seattle and Victoria The Short Straight Route Fortnightly Sailings on Saturdays						PRES. LINCOLN To H'kong & Manila 1 PRES. JEFFERSON To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route
2	3	4 *	PRES. CLEVELAND To H'kong and Manila 5	6 *	PRES. GRANT To San Francisco 7 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	8
9	10 *	11	PRES ADAMS To H'kong, Manils, 12 Europe, New York and Boston	13 *	14 *	PRES. MADISON To H'kong & Manila 15 PRES. LINCOLN To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route
16	17	18 *	PRES. PIERCE To H'kong & Manila 19	20 *	PRES. CLEVELAND To San Francisco 21 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	22
23 / 30	24 *	25	PRES. HARRISON To H'kong, Manila, 26 Europe, New York and Boston	27 *	28 *	PRES. JACKSON To H'kong & Manila 29 PRES. MADISON To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT MONROE, April 1.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Cloth:		
Rubberized	Yds.	5,663
Yarn-dyed	,,	1,412
Linen	,,	1,916
Wool and Cotton:		
Palm Beach	,,	454
Cloth, Unclassed	,,	470
Cotton Thread, Embroidery	Pls.	38
Aluminium Sheets	,,	221
Aluminium Wire	,,	24
Iron Bolts, Nuts, and Washers	,,	90
Steel Screws	,,	63
Canned Asparagus	,,	22
Cement	,,	465
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	2,093
50 per cent. Reduced	,,	63
Ink, Printing	,,	100
Leather, Calf Coloured	,,	2
Leather, Patent	,,	6
Leather, Sole	,,	382
Leather, Unclassed	,,	20
Milk, Evaporated	,,	86
Oranges, Fresh	,,	718
Paper, Bank-note	,,	202
Paper, Coated	,,	92
Paper, Chipboard	,,	1,630
Paper, Crepe	,,	14
Paperboard	,,	307
Raisins	,,	2,344
Soda Ash	,,	53
Starch	,,	17
Sugar, Cube	,,	77
Sulphur, Black	,,	910
Machines, Adding	Pcs.	16
Machines, Sewing	,,	2
Motor-chassis	,,	6
Oilcloth	,,	128
Typewriters	,,	294
Shoes	Pairs	2,443
Caps	Doz.	27
Basins, Enamelled	,,	516
Files	,,	2,392
Shirts	,,	31
Socks	,,	50
Underwear	,,	28
Cigars	Mille	3
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	22,172
Varnishes	,,	436
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs.440 Hk.Tls.	26,081
Infants' Food	,,	6,265
Machinery, Parts of, and Accessories	,,	8,524
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	2,340,503

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, March 26.
From U. S. A.

Apples, Fresh	Pls.	314
Canned Apples	,,	108
Cheese	,,	19
Hams and Bacon	,,	49
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Potatoes, Fresh	,,	150
Shrimps, Dried	,,	90
Bedsteads	Pcs.	72
Motor-cars	,,	1
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	15,243
Motor-vehicles, Parts of	,,	26,630

EURYPYLUS, March 26.
From U. S. A.

Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	Pls.	501
Tinned Plates, Scraps	,,	456
Asphaltum	,,	5,247
Grease, Lubricating	,,	380
Paper, Coated	,,	1,112
Petrolatum	,,	300
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	894
Cigarettes	Mille	300
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	12,557
Oil, Transformer	,,	7,000
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs.9 Hk.Tls.	312
Motor-car Accessories	,,	210
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	524,612

CHATTANOOGA CITY, March 27.
From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.4,775 Pls.	13,741
Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets, under 1/8 in. thick	,,	2,017
Sheets, over 1/8 in. thick	,,	1,259
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	555
Steel Bar	,,	10,936
Steel Tool	,,	353
Carbon Black	,,	198

VENICE MARU, March 27.
From U S. A.

Steel Plate Cuttings	Pls.	1,793
Steel Wire Shorts	,,	524
Steel Bars, Old	,,	165
Steel Files, Old	,,	6
Steel Wire, Old	,,	45
Steel Horseshoes, Old	,,	630
Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	657
Asphalt	,,	80
Borax, Refined	,,	822
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	Galls.	250,003
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	122,212

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) May 15.
Market Strong Business Done 3,634,400 Shares.

STOCK	Monday April 1	Monday May 13	Tuesday May 14
Alleghany Corporation	29⅛	34	34
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	267¼	279½	282
American Can	119	141⅝	144⅜
American Commonwealth Power "A"		26	24⅜
American Smelting	109½	100½	101⅞
American Tel. & Tel. (Common)	219	217	217½
American Tobacco "B"	164½	172	173½
Anaconda Copper	152⅝	127	127⅞
Andes Copper	56⅜	Mutl	52
Armour & Co. "A"	13⅛	12⅝	12¾
Atlantic Refining	59	69½	69
Baltimore & Ohio	121	119⅜	119¾
Bank of Montreal	none	348	348
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	101½	105⅞	107
Calumet & Hecla	51⅝	42½	41¾
Canadian Pacific Railway	235	239½	241
Chicago Northwestern		83½	82½
Chrysler	95	80¾	82½
Columbia Gramaphone		Mutl.	71½
Coty Inc.	61	64	65¾
Davison Chemical	54¼	57	55⅞
Dry Docks	20½	17½	17
Du Pont de Nemours	178	173⅛	176
Electric Bond & Share		94½	93
Fox Film "A"	87⅛	94⅛	94½
General Electric	231¼	262	277
General Motors	82½	80⅛	81⅝
General Railway Signal	97¼	110⅝	111⅞
Gold Dust	61⅝	62⅞	63¼
Goodrich Rubber	89⅞	82¾	85⅛
Goodyear Rubber Tire Co.,		133½	138
Granby Consolidated	94⅝	79⅞	77¾
Great Western Sugar	36	37¾	37⅝
Haygart Corporation	72⅞	66	65
International Cement (Common)	86½	89	87⅞
International Harvester Co.		112⅞	113⅜
International Match, Pfd.	81	81⅝	81⅞
International Nickel (Common)	48⅞	49⅞	50
International Printers Ink	53⅜	51⅜	50½
International Products (Com.)		10⅞	10¾
Johns Manville		175	175½
Kelvinator	13¾	16¼	16⅞
Kennecott Copper	89⅞	86¼	86⅞
Lehigh Valley		87	87
Liggett & Myers, "B"	87¼	89	89¼
Mack Trucks	97	100	100¼
Madison Square Garden	19¾	18¾	18¾
Marland Oil	42	38½	38½
Mathieson Alkali	185	54½	51⅞
Missouri Pacific (Common)	77¼	87¼	Mutl.
Montgomery Ward		119½	121½
National Dairy Products	122	133¼	133
National Distillers Pfd.	95¼	82½	82¼
Nevada Consolidated Coppor	54	48	47½
New York Central	179⅝	181¼	183
North American Aviation	14½	19½	19
Northern Pacific Railway		100⅜	100¼
Packard Motor Car (Common)	128⅛	128¼	134½
Pennsylvania Railway	74½	77⅝	77⅝
Phillips Petroleum	42⅜	41⅜	41
Radio Corporation of America	100½	93¾	96⅞
Reading Railway		108⅜	108¼
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	53½	57	57
Rock Island Railway		123	123¾
Shell Union Oil	30	29	29
Southern Pacific Railway	125⅞	129½	130⅝
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	85⅞	90¼	91
Standard Oil of New Jersey	58¼	60	60¾
Standard Oil of New York	43⅛	41⅞	42
Texas Corporation	65⅞	64½	64¾
Texas Gulf Sulphur	79⅞	77¾	78½
Timken Roller Bearing	79¾	88	87½
Union Carbide & Carbon	218	249¾	249
Union Pacific Railroad	218	220	220
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.,		158½	159½
S. U. Leather "A"	44	41½	41½
United States Realty & Imp Co.	88	93	94⅞
United States Steel	179¼	176½	177⅜
Vacum Oil	125	124¼	123
Vanadium	92½	88½	90⅞
Warner-Quinlan (Common)	34½	33	33
Westinghouse E. & M. (Common)	148	162⅛	167¼
Willys Overland Co.	26½	26	26
Wright Aeronautical	247	134½	137½
CALL MONEY	15%	7%	10%

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII *SHANGHAI*

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Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shihkiachuan	Chengchow	Hsiaokan hsien	Hankow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.45	a.12 18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Hankow	Hsiaokanhsien	Chengchow	Shihkiachuan	Peiping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a 14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a 10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a 20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

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密勒氏評論報

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INDICATIONS OF JAPAN'S CHANGE OF HEART

One would think that the decision of the Japanese Government to evacuate its troops from Shantung and to settle the Nanking and Hankow incidents, would constitute definite evidence of a readjustment of Japanese policy toward China, but this does not necessarily follow because Japan was forced to withdraw her troops and settle the Nanking and Hankow incidents because of the Chinese boycott which was rapidly destroying Japan's trade with China and in consequence was helping Japan's competitors in this market. However, there are other and more definite indications of a readjustment of Japanese policy back in the direction of the so-called "friendship" policy which prevailed from the close of the Washington Conference in 1922 up to the coming into power of the Tanaka Government in Tokyo in 1927. One of these "straws" indicating a shift in Japanese policy was the recent decision of the Japanese Government in refusing further refuge in Dairen to the Northern Chinese militarist and ex-bandit Chang Chung-chang who attempted to regain a foothold in Shantung province. It was also stated that Gen. Chu Yu-puh, the former tupan of Chihli province, who assisted Chang Chung-chang, will likewise be refused permission to return to Dairen. The *Japan Chronicle* on May 8 printed a note stating that Gen. Chang Chung-chang, after his evacuation from Shantung by the National forces, had fled to Dairen, but the Japanese only permitted him to remain there long enough to "change his clothing" following which he embarked on another ship and went to Japan. The report stated that while Chang was in Dairen, he made a census of his various wives and decided to take Nos. 6 and 9 with him to Japan, thus leaving Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 in Dairen. Nothing was said about Nos. 10 and over, but with Nos. 6 and 9 he embarked on the Hongkong-Maru with the usual retinue of servants and now is comfortably located at Beppu, the famous Japanese hot-spring resort where he is "installed in a comfortable hotel and sitting in hot-water highly charged with radium and so forth". The defeated hero is apparently finding consolation for the reverses of fate. Seriously, however, the decision of the Japanese Government to refuse evicted Chinese generals the opportunity of residing in Dairen for the purpose of continuing their plots against the National Government is indicative of Japan's change of heart in respect to the new regime in China. There have been other indications in the same direction, one being the apparent decision of the Japanese Government to discuss the so-called Manchurian questions with the National Government at Nanking instead of negotiating with Mukden directly, it recently being

stated that in future all questions pertaining to the Japanese railways in Manchuria will be referred to Nanking. Then there was still another report that the Japanese Government has consented to send delegates to Nanking to discuss with the Chinese Government the question of China's defaulted Japanese loans. Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, recently was reported to have appointed a committee of Chinese bankers and business men to study this question with the object of advising the Government in connection with the forthcoming parley with Japan. It is not meant to imply here that all of the outstanding problems between Japan and China are to be settled in short order, or that long-standing Chinese animosities against Japan will melt away immediately, but on the face of things at least there are indications of a change in Japanese policy toward China that may mean the dawn of a new day in the relations of the two peoples. The reason for this change of heart is difficult to state at this time, but there was probably more than a hint in a recent statement published by the *Japan Advertiser* to the effect that the Japanese Government in the past four years has spent a total of Yen 62,457,000 on China problems. This considerable sum is supposed to represent the extraordinary expenses of the Foreign, War, Navy and Communications Ministries. The cost of the dispatch of Japanese troops to Shantung was placed at not less than Yen 34,969,000.

THE WEIHAIWEI QUESTION UP AGAIN!

THE CHINESE *Kuo Wen* news service on May 14 circulated a message from Nanking stating that "steps are being taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the rendition of Weihaiwei..... formal negotiations with the British Government will be started shortly." Since statements similar to this have appeared in the local Chinese newspapers before and nothing further has happened, it is natural that this latest statement attracted little or no attention. It is, however, of interest to review the so-called "Weihaiwei Question" as an example of occidental-oriental diplomacy which is often talked about, but nothing actually ever done to reach a final settlement. The British Port and Naval Base, located on the northern side of the Shantung peninsula, was officially returned to China at the Washington Conference, and great was the applause at the fifth plenary session of the Washington Conference on Wednesday, February 1, 1922, when Mr. Balfour, head of the British Delegation, got up and magnanimously "returned" Weihaiwei to China. But seven years have now elapsed since that historic occasion and the British Government is still in possession of Weihaiwei. Whether the fault for this situation rests with China or with Great Britain, we are not in a position to say because the records of the many negotiations on the subject have never been published. But that the question ought to be settled, goes without saying. As stated, it is interesting to review the circumstances of the "return" of Weihaiwei: The atmosphere was more or less electrical at that fifth plenary session of the Washington Conference. The head of the Japanese Delegation had just announced that an agreement had been reached between the Chinese and Japanese for the return of Tsingtao to Chinese control. Few persons believed that the Japanese ever would get out, but an understanding was reached and the announcement was greeted by applause that lasted for several minutes. Then Mr. Balfour got up and after complimenting the Chinese and Japanese on the settlement of the Tsingtao question, said.

> "But there is another leased territory within that Province (Shantung), and its keeper is the British Government. I refer to Weihaiwei. Those of you who have followed the course of events in China during the last generation are aware that a most critical position arose when Russia and Germany began to dominate more and more the Chinese Empire. It was when Russia seized Port Arthur that, in order to bring some foreign equipoise to the assistance of China, and to maintain international equality in the East, an arrangement was come to between the Chinese Government and the British Government by which Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain for a term of years under conditions which left it possible to use that port as a defense against Russia, though impossible to develop it as a great commercial center or as a rival to any existing commercial interests. The circumstances under which Weihaiwei came under the control of Great Britain have now not only provisionally changed, but they have altogether disappeared. The rest of the Province of Shantung is now handed back under suitable conditions to the complete sovereignty of China. Under like suitable conditions, I have to announce that Great Britain proposes to hand back Weihaiwei to the country within whose frontier it lies. (Applause)"

The Attitude of The Review on Extraterritoriality

ACCORDING to an article which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao*, one of the leading Chinese Newspapers in Shanghai on Sunday, May 12, the leading foreign chambers of commerce in this city held a meeting last week at which resolutions were adopted in opposition to the Chinese Government's intentions to negotiate new treaties with the various Powers providing for a relinquishment of extraterritoriality. It is understood that the resolutions adopted are to be considered by the various foreign chambers separately, following which cables will be dispatched to the various foreign governments expressing the general opinion that "present conditions in China do not warrant an early relinquishment of extraterritoriality", or in other words it is considered premature for a withdrawal of the Consular Courts.

It is also understood that the various foreign chambers are now engaged in compiling detailed information covering existing conditions in China pertaining to governmental regulations, levies and duties in effect at Shanghai and elsewhere, cases of miscarraige of justice either relating to business or personal and real preperty. The material thus compiled, will, it is assumed be forwarded to the foreign offices of the various countries concerned for their information and consideration in connection with any negotiations which may be held with China's representatives on the question of relinquishment of extraterritoriality.

Thus far there has been no indication of the attitude of the Powers on this question, further than the officially expressed attitude as covered in the various treaties and the report of the International Commission on Extraterritoriality which resulted from a survey of conditions in China in 1926. From the standpoint of treaty-promises the Sino-American Commercial Treaty of October 8, 1903 states:

> "China having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, The United States government agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and she will also be prepared to relinquish her extraterritorial rights when she is

satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her in so doing."

The recommendations of the International Commission on Extraterritoriality which examined conditions in China in 1925-1926 appear in an official report published by the United States Government. (Copies of this report which consists of some 150 pages may be obtained from *The Review* for $1 each, including postage). The recommendations appear under four general headings:

1—The administration of justice with respect to the civilian population in China must be entrusted to a judiciary which shall be effectively protected against any unwarranted interference by the executive or other branches of the Government, whether civil or military.

2—The Chinese Government should adopt a program for the improvement of the existing legal judicial and prison system of China. (This recommendation includes proposals relating to the laws, judicial, police and prison systems and the completion and putting into force of laws pertaining to: civil code, commercial code including negotiable instruments law, maritime law and insurance law, revised criminal code, banking law, bankruptcy law, patent law, land expropriation law, law concerning notaries public.) This clause also includes a recommendation for the maintenance of a uniform system for the regular enactment, promulgation and revision of laws in order to eliminate uncertainty; a recommendation for the extension of the system of modern courts, prisons and detention houses with a view to the elimination of the magistrates' courts and old style prisons, and an adequate financial provision for the maintenance of courts, detention-houses and prisons and their personnel.

3—This provision recommends that the Powers, pending abolition of extraterritoriality should work out some method of cooperation with China from the standpoint of modifying the existing systems and practice of extraterritoriality from the standpoint of: (1) applying Chinese laws in the extraterritorial or consular courts; mixed cases between nationals of the Powers and persons under Chinese jurisdiction as defendants should be tried before the modern Chinese courts without the presence of a foreign assessor; the special mixed courts should be reorganized to bring them into accord with the organization and procedure of the modern Chinese judicial system; foreign lawyers qualified to appear in the consular courts should by permitted to appear, subject to the laws governing Chinese lawyers, to represent clients in mixed cases; the extraterritorial Powers should correct certain abuses which have arisen through the extending of foreign protection to Chinese citizens and at the same time should register their own citizens; necessary arrangements should be made for judicial assistance between China and the Powers and between the Powers themselves . . . .from the standpoint of execution of judgments, summonses and warrants, etc.; pending the abolition of extraterritoriality the nationals of the Powers should be required to pay taxes as may be prescribed in the laws and regulations of China.

4—It is suggested that, prior to the reasonable compliance with all of the recommendation, but after the principal items have been carried out, the Powers concerned, if so desired by the Chinese Government, might consider the abolition of extraterritoriality according to such progressive scheme (geographical, partial, or otherwise) as may be agreed upon.

The foregoing recommendations of the Commission on Extraterritoriality were signed by Mr. Silas H. Strawn of the American Delegation, who was Chairman of the Commission, and by the representatives of Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden and by Dr. Wang Chung-hui on behalf of the Chinese Republic, who, nowever; signed with reservations. Of the countries which signed this report, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Portugal and Spain made treaties last year in which they agreed to relinquish their consular courts when the other Powers represented at the Washington Conference made similar treaties. Two other countries, Switzerland and Sweden, whose treaties expire this year, have also notified China that they will relinquish their extraterritorial rights; and one other country, Poland, is now engaged in the negotiation of a treaty with China that obviously will not grant extraterritoriality. Germany and Russia, two important European countries with extensive trade relations with China, relinquished their extraterritorial rights in treaties signed shortly after the World War. The Sino-Japanese treaty pertaining to extraterritoriality, expired in 1926, so that the Japanese are now, technically, without extraterritorial rights and a new treaty without the extrality provision is now under consideration by the two governments. The situation respecting extraterritoriality is therefore narrowed down to three countries, America, Britain, and France, which have important commercial relations with China, and three other countries, Holland, Norway and Brazil, which have lesser trade interests.

China's latest official pronouncement on the subject of extraterritoriality was an official Note sent to America, Great Britain, France, Holland, Norway and Brazil (published in full in *The Review* on May 11) wherein China asks these nations to instruct their ministers in Peiping to open negotiations with the object of relinquishing extraterritoriality. Dr. Wang's Note in part said,..."the assimilation of western legal conceptions by Chinese jurists and incorporation of western legal principles in Chinese jurisprudence have proceeded very rapidly. In addition to the numerous codes and laws now in force, the civil code and commercial code have reached the final stage of preparation and will be ready for promulgation before Jan. 1, 1930. Courts and prisons along modern lines, have been established, and are being established, throughout the whole country.....Your Excellency's Government may therefore, rest assured that the legitimate rights and interest of your nationals will not be unfavorably affected in the least by the relinquishment of the exceptional privileges which they now possess." Of perhaps greater significance than the statements by Dr. Wang in his official notes, from the standpoint of indicating China's intentions, was a statement by Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States in a recent address in New York, in the course of which he said, "The apologists of the system of consular courts have emphasized the differences between the Chinese and foreign systems of jurisprudence, but that is a weak argument because when a man goes to another country and does not like conditions there he is not obliged to stay. China should not be compelled to alter her basic institutions so that they will be entirely to the liking of guests who may choose to reside within her boundaries. China is the only important and independent nation in the world today that is restricted in administering her own rules within her own boundaries." Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the National Judicial Yuan, is planning to issue shortly an official statement outlining the Government's intentions in respect to the administration of justice from the standpoint of foreigners in China, but sufficient already has been said to indicate China's undoubted intentions in regard to the general subject of extraterritoriality.

This brings us to the subject, "The Attitude of *The Review* on Extraterritoriality", which is that the time has arrived for foreigners to cease butting their heads against a stone wall, otherwise blindly opposing the abolition of extraterritoriality, and to begin thinking constructively on this question. All of the treaties which contain extraterritorial clauses will expire within the next four or five years and we know of no power on earth short of an actual

conquering of China by armed force that could compel China to agree to a continuance of the foreign consular courts. The Strawn report on this question, which was issued in 1926, while generally unfavorable to China, did, nevertheless point the way toward a gradual relinquishment of extraterritorial rights that should be satisfactory for legitimate foreign interests. It is known that the American Government is favorable to some such plan and has discussed this matter with China's representative in Washington. The way should therefore be clear for foreign interests in China in respect to this question: cooperate with their home governments to the end that some satisfactory solution of the question may be arrived at. As stated in the foregoing, China has no intentions whatever of continuing the old treaties; her attitude toward the Japanese treaty has plainly indicated this. Opportunity should therefore be taken of the present favorable attitude on the part of the Chinese authorities to work out some plan of gradual relinquishment of extraterritorial rights that would provide ample protection for legitimate foreign interests and at the same time help the Chinese Government and people in the development of their courts and administration of justice. If the foreigners in Shanghai would follow such a course they could preserve China's good-will and respect and at the same time be of great assistance to the Chinese in the accomplishment of their desires. But if the foreigners in China, and especially in Shanghai, adopt an intransigent course and permit themselves to be swayed by a lot of ignorant demagogues, the final effect will be to make China more obstinate on this subject and less likely to make concessions. Foreigners with legitimate interests in China have everything to gain by following a moderate constructive course and nothing whatever to gain by continuing their present course of blind opposition, for as stated before, there is no government in the world that would use force against China to uphold the so-called "special rights" of a few foreigners in Shanghai, if by upholding those "rights" they would damage their general relations with the Chinese people. Another thing which the foreigners in Shanghai should take into consideration is the general world situation and lack of harmonious relations which exist among the so-called Powers. The recent conferences in Europe on disarmament and reparations have indicated most plainly that there is little unity among the major nations on anything. The major nations are now passing through a stage of *re-orientation* from the standpoint of world politics and everybody is fighting for an advantage. China is now emerging as a new world power in the Far East and no nation wants to offend the now unusually sensitive susceptibilities of the Chinese people. Therefor Shanghai would do well not to pay too much attention to those who are urging rash action and to face this question calmly, because,as stated, any rash action on this question can have no other than unfortunate effects upon all legitimate interests! This is *The Review's* attitude on Extraterritoriality, and we believe it also to be the attitude of most of the serious-minded thinking members of this community!

Since the writing of the foregoing paragraphs, there have been further cables from Washington which give an additional insight into the reaction of American officialdom on the question of a relinquishment of extraterritoriality, one such dispatch appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* on May 7 and the other being an *Associated Press* dispatch which was distributed to the foreign newspapers in Shanghai on May 14 by *Reuters*. The dispatch in the *Japan Advertiser*, which was sent by Mr. Frederick William Wile, staff correspondent from Washington on May 6, was as follows:

> Washington. May 6.—Although Dr. Wang's note as issued in advance here was not intended for publication until Monday, the newspapers received details of it through dispatches from Shanghai and were able to print part of the text today. Thus during the week-end the press was enabled to obtain some idea of the State Department's attitude on the matter although this will not be made known officially until Secretary Stimson has had time to study the Nationalist Foreign Minister's proposal and prepare a reply.
>
> It seems to be accepted as altogether probable that negotiations looking to the relinquishment of American extraterritoriality will result from Dr. Wang's note. The United State adheres generally to the position that as soon as China is able to guarantee a system of justice which fully protects foreign rights, this country will have no objection to giving up extraterritoriality.
>
> As a first step Secretary Stimson is expected to inquire what has already been done by China to comply with the recommendations made by the Commission on Extraterritoriality appointed by the powers. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's feud with the Nationalist Government is being cited here as an indication of the chronic unrest in China and of the continued necessity for foreigners to safeguard their own legal interests.

The *Associated Press* dispatch, which, as stated, was distributed to local foreign newspapers by *Reuters* on May 14, was as follows:

> Washington, May 12
>
> It is understood that the Foreign Governments concerned have informed the State Department that they are not willing to relinquish immediately their extraterritorial rights in China.
>
> Dr. C. C. Wu, the Chinese Minister in Washington, recently took up informally with the State Department the question of the abandonment by the United States of her extraterritorial rights in China. The State Department made confidential enquiries of Great Britain and the other countries holding extraterritorial privileges in China, and all of them replied in the sense indicated.
>
> It is expected that the United States Government will inform the Chinese Minister that it is willing to discuss the matter, but that it must stand by the conditions, laid down in the report of the Extraterritoriality Commission which met in Peking in 1926, for the gradual release of old rights, in accordance with the ability of the Chinese government adequately to protect foreigners and their property.

These dispatches indicate quite clearly that while none of the foreign governments are favorable to an "immediate" relinquishment of extraterritoriality, that the American Government, at least, is willing to discuss the question with the Chinese Government on the basis of recommendations of the Extraterritorial Commission, which is referred to in the foregoing. What is likely to happen from these negotiations is impossible to say, but that some agreement for the gradual relinquishment of the consular courts will be decided upon, seems most likely, the chief reason for this supposition being based largely upon practical political considerations having to do with the relations of China and the various foreign Powers. It is obvious that the foreign nations which have recognized the National Government will go a long way trying to satisfy the aspirations of that Government from the standpoint of a relinquishment of extraterritorial rights. We use the word *obvious*, because it is no secret that the Present National Government is being attacked by its political opponents on the grounds that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his associates have evinced a too-conciliatory policy toward the foreigners from the standpoint of treaty revision and otherwise. A few months ago when the National Government was being attacked by political malcontents in Nanking, Gen. Chiang issued a public statement wherein he promised that all unequal treaties restricting the integrity of China

would be revised before 1930. General Chiang meant what he said on that occasion and the succeeding moves of the Government since that time have indicated that the Government is behind Gen. Chiang in this regard. Since the tariff question has been settled to the satisfaction of the Chinese people generally, the next important question is that of extraterritoriality which is now up for consideration. Should the Powers now refuse, flatly, to make any concessions on the question of extraterritoriality, it could have but one logical effect: the encouragement of the political enemies of the present National Government which the Powers, or at least the American Government, is trying to assist in every legitimate way possible. These elements, which should be apparent to persons of ordinary intelligence, ought to be seriously considered by foreigners in Shanghai who are now being encouraged by a lot of demagogues to take some rash action on this question, because, as stated, any local opposition to a readjustment of the extraterritorial question will be magnified by the enemies of Nanking who see in it an opportunity of ousting the present government and the bringing in of another regime which might be less friendly to legitimate foreign enterprise.

CHINA AND INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER MEETING

THE NEXT MEETING of the International Chamber of Commerce which will be held in Paris shortly promises to be of more than usual interest due to the fact that for the first time several questions pertaining to China are to be considered. According to an article by a special correspondent in London which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* last week, the British delegation is planning to introduce a number of resolutions pertaining to China, one having to do with the status of foreigners in China in the event of an abolition of extraterritoriality. The British delegation, according to the report, will recommend a continuance of the *status quo*. The British China Association is also planning to present a memorandum which was prepared by Mr. W. B. Kennett, a former resident of Shanghai. The contents of this memorandum was not stated, but several months ago it was reported that the whole question of so-called illegal taxation, abolition of likin as well as China's defaulted debts, would be brought up for consideration. A *Toho* message from Tokyo on May 12 stated that the Japanese delegation to the meeting of the International Chamber meeting is also planning to introduce several matters pertaining to China. The message stated that the subjects to be introduced by Japan will include the credit of the Chinese Government, the readjustment of foreign bank note issues now in circulation in China, the question of China's Central Banking system, the Chinese tariff system and the reorganization of the Chinese Government Railways. Nothing has been said regarding the intentions of the other national delegations to the Chamber meeting, but sufficient has already been printed to indicate that China questions will occupy the center of the stage. The *Kuo Wen* news agency on May 10 stated that China has appointed a delegation to the meeting which will include K. P. Chen of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; Liang Loong, counsellor of the Chinese Legation in Berlin; Hsia Chi-feng, representative of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce in Europe; Dr. Shou Kinn-we, Director of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor at Shanghai and Dr. Ma Ying-chu, Chinese economist connected with the Chekiang Provincial Government. The International Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1920 by a meeting of chief business interests in Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States. The organization has since been enlarged until there are now members in some 44 countries. The purpose of the organization is to promote international trade and remove or mitigate the effects of all restriction which tend to hamper trade development. Among the members are representatives of chambers of commerce, federations of manufactures, bankers' associations, importers and exporters, etc. Five meetings or congresses have been held since the formation of the the International Chamber, at Paris in 1920, London in 1921, Rome in 1923, Brussels in 1925 and Stockholm in 1927.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF A NEW ARRIVAL

(Contributed)

THERE have been so many profound dissertations written about China and about Shanghai, its greatest metropolis, that there ought to be a hearing somewhere in the halls of public opinion for the writer who freely confesses that he knows nothing about either.

Unless one has lived in the hinterland of America, or in a fastness equally remote, he cannot possibly realize how little the average man on the street in America actually knows about the enigma of the Far East.

To this average genus homo in the United States, China is an ethereal land, situated somewhere to the east in the haze of the rising sun. Shanghai is a mythical city almost, peopled by traders, beachcombers and opium-smokers. These are fantastic names to be conjured with as they pop out from the headlines of the daily press, and to be studiously forgotten in the search for the latest divorce course.

That this nebulous country can have an exact geographical location, be populated with human beings much like himself, or have any perceptible influence upon international affairs is almost too great a tax upon the credulity of the average American mind.

Hence, we approached the Bund on our first visit to Shanghai with mingled feelings of awe and curiosity. We were prejudiced for or against China and the Chinese people about as much as though we were knocking at the portals of Mars or Valhalla for the first time. "Extraterritoriality"—"Tariff Autonomy"—"Consular Jurisdiction"—"Provisional Court Rendition"—these phrases meant nearly as much to us as the number of light-years between Jupiter and Franz Josef land.

Are not the reactions of such an individual toward the problems of China generally, and Shanghai particularly, worthy of consideratian by virtue of his very detachment from the passion of conflict? We come to China championing neither the cause of foreign imperialism nor the cause of "China for the Chinese". We are neither interested financially in Shanghai's future prosperity nor do we hold an arbitrary brief for the "inalienable rights" of Chinese within the Settlement. We do not accept unequivocally the columns of the *North China Daily News* nor are we ardent subscribers to the *China Critic*. We are open to conviction.

How then do the bare facts of China's position among the nations of the world appeal to us? While we were aware in an abstract sort of way that China

was honeycombed with foreign concessions, to come face to face with the realization that the International Settlement of Shanghai was a foreign controlled principality upon Chinese territory was a distinct shock. Without contesting whether such a situation is defensible or indefensible, wise or unwise, we simply were not able to reconcile it for a time with 20th century internationalism. Justifiably or not, our ideals on national sovereignty and territorial sanctity were offended by the discovery that a foreign settlement had been grafted on the body of Chinese soil.

It would be as easy for us to visualize circumstances in which Japan, contending that California was not developing her fruit-growing possibilities, should attempt to establish a Japanese concession within the San Joaquin valley, or that Canada, because she believed that Canadian citizens within the city of Detroit were not being protected against the ravages of gang war, should endeavor to introduce into the Michigan city her own agents of law-enforcement.

We learned with lessening degrees of surprise that only in the last year has China been allowed to collect and expend the bulk of her national income. That foreign troops have been quartered on Chinese territory for nearly a century. That Chinese courts in the Settlement are not allowed jurisdiction over Chinese citizens, without the supervision of foreign deputies. That foreign citizens accused of crime have no liability toward Chinese courts. That Chinese nationals living in the Settlement do not have the privelege of the ballot and are taxed without proportionate representation.

We are entirely willing to be convinced that this amazing series of anomalies is justified in a land which in many ways is a living anachronism. But we cannot evade the conclusion that for some indefinable reason the principles of national sovereignty, of tariff autonomy, of non-interference in internal affairs of independent jurisprudence, of equall suffrage, and of equitable taxation, which prevail in the Western Hemisphere, do not apply to the Celestial Kingdom.

We have been bombarded with logically sounding arguments as to why China is legitimate prey for the nations of the world. The disintegration of China's social structure, the corruption of her long succession of governments, the numberless outrages against foreign life and property, the nobility of foreign enterprise—all these have had a full telling.

From the other camp, have come the denouncements of foreign agression, those harrowing tales of "incidents" in which "foreign dogs" have shot down defenceless Chinese, utter repugnance of Western civilization, and occasionally a courteous plea for mutual arbitration af China's problems.

Certainly, we are in no position to criticise or commend the part treatment of China by the great powers. Neither are we justified in laying down a plan of conduct for these nations to follow in their future relations with this country. But we may be pardoned if we venture to predict that the time is almost upon us when the powers of the world must hew rigidly to one of two courses of action in their attitude toward China. Either the same courtesy of international relations which is accepted in the Occident, must be accorded China, or the doctrine of the "mailed fist" must be employed with a severity unparallelled in history. These are the alternatives.

If the former is to be the case, America would do well to get out her convenient old stand-by, the Monroe Doctrine, and refresh herself with what it says about territorial boundaries being "forever established." Great Britain might handily question the validity of numerous treaties made with a defunct Manchu dynasty. All the nations having concessions on Chinese soil might recall the promises made to China when she entered the World War. The newspapers might reprint the recent statement of Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, of the United States, to the effect that Oriental ports no longer can be opened to trade or maintained at the point of the sword. International diplomats might pause awhile on Woodrow Wilson's famous declaration of "self-determination for small nations", and large nations alike.

If the latter is to be the case, there is not much to be said. It would be well for the giants of the West to gird up their loins for a struggle such as the world has not yet seen. We might look anxiously toward Japan where Eastern adaptability has successfully applied Western methods to national armaments. We could muse awhile on the fact that the period of Nordic domination is hardly an hour in the full day of world history, or that China had an established social structure when the Angles and Scots were living on the bark of Briton's trees and America was a happy hunting ground for aboriginal savages.

If the law of imperial aggrandizement still is in effect—if self-preservation is the first principle of international relations—if God is always on the side of the largest army, can 400,000,000 Chinese long be wrong?

Back to Real Normalcy at the White House

(*The Nation, April 17*)

To Mrs. Hoover and to the President go our warmest thanks for their courageous breaking with two traditions that have in late years grown up around the Presidential office—first, that neither the President nor his wife, and in the case of the Coldiges, their son, shall move about without being accompanied by secret-service men; and, second, that the President must not travel without being attended by a retinue of cameramen and reporters. Every American will, we are sure, sympathize with Mr. Hoover's desire to be unmolested on his week-end fishing trips. He is entitled on his outings to go where he pleases and do what he pleases undisturbed. The untoward publicity which grew up in the administration of that great self-advertiser, Theodore Roosevelt, has been kept up ever since; it went to its greatest length under Mr. Coolidge whose absurd posing in his ten-gallon hat and cowboy chaps and every other move were duly reflected by the cameramen and the reporters. It lowered the Presidential office, which will gain in prestige if a President is allowed some reticences and normal privacies.

As for the secret service guard it did not prevent the assassination of President McKinley. Nor would Mr. Lincoln have been saved if there had been secret-service men in his box at Ford's Theater. Any ruler, be he president or king, must take chances, and we believe that the more freely our President moves about and the less he is attended the greater will be his safety. At any rate we are profoundly grateful to read that Mrs. Hoover not only goes out as did Mrs. Cleveland, without a secret-service man at her heels, but that she is driving her own car about Washington with no other company than friends. This is bringing the Presidency back to its historic dignity and the original conception that the man who occupies the White House and his wife are but ordinary citizens residing in that mansion for a short time before going back to their normal habits. In this connection we must also record our satisfaction that Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge have gone back to their simple residence in Northampton. We wish nothing of the divinity which is supposed to hedge about a king to pertain to a President of the United States and his wife.

Mantell Suffers Injury

John J. Mantell, American railway expert who recently arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of making an inspection of the Chinese Government Railways on behalf of the Ministry of Railways, suffered a severe injury to his foot due to a collision between two hand-cars on Wednesday of this week. The extent of the injury has not yet been determined, but it is probable that Mr. Mantell will be confined to his room at the Astor House Hotel for several days.

Japan and the Extrality Question

(Reprinted from the Japan Advertiser, American Paper Published in Tokyo, May 9)

Mr. Yoshizawa is back in Japan, bringing his sheaves with him in the shape of a series of agreements which clear away all the outstanding disputes between Japan and Nanking. He has been very successful, and the same may be said of his collaborating opponent, Dr. C. T. Wang. To have brought eventual agreement on lines which do no violence to national sentiment on either side out of so exacerbated a situation does honor to the diplomacy of both Governments. Dr. Wang's diplomacy earns almost as much credit for the new regime as the militarists lose. The Hankow and Nanking agreements, published in full in the *Advertiser* of Tuesday, call for no comment. In each case China apologizes and undertakes to pay damages. The blame is placed on the Communists and in the case of Nanking it is added that the guilty parties have already been punished, and a pledge is given that "the Nationalist Government will take it upon themselves to see that the lives and property of Japanese nationals and their lawful pursuits are no more subjected to similar outrages or instigation."

If the boycott of Japanese goods still continues, it must be remembered that the new Chinese Government is not yet completely master in its own house. The boycott is a method by which Chinese "ronin" make money by exploiting national sentiment—a form of patriotic blackmail. The agreements, however, morally strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with it.

Mr. Yoshizawa has not come to rest on his laurels. The greater task of treaty revision awaits him, and he is here to discuss it with his Government in the light of what he has learnt in his three months of contact with the Nanking leaders. Dr. Wang, on his side, prepares for the business by his note to Washington asking for the relinquishment of exterritoriality. Perhaps he hopes for another American gesture of sympathy at a critical moment like the note and treaty of last July which did real service to Nanking by indicating that the United States considered the new regime to be firmly established. The move, at all events, is logical and from the Chinese point of view reasonable. Abolition of exterritoriality has been a living question in China since the beginning of the century, and removal of the "humiliation" of foreign jurisdictions is a sine qua non with any Chinese Government now. The tariff question has been settled by the recognition of China's tariff autonomy and the imposition, for at least a year, of the provisional rates agreed on by the Tariff Conference. The next question inevitably is exterritoriality.

There are two favorable factors: (1) the foreign Powers recognize that arrangements dating from about eighty years ago are out of harmony with the feelings of to-day and are anxious to eliminate causes of friction in their relations with modern China; (2) the statesmen of the Nanking Government have shown themselves to be moderate and practical and are probably more capable of making a satisfactory agreement than any alternative group. But they have nothing to gain by ignoring the obstacles which only China herself can surmount by patiently modernizing her laws and—a far harder task—bringing justice and efficiency into their administration. The *Advertiser's* Washington correspondent suggests that Mr. Stimson's first step, in reply to the Chinese note, will be to inquire what has been done to give effect to the recommendations of the international commission on exterritoriality which met at *Peking* in 1925, Dr. Wang's note reveals the poverty of his answer. A new code, he says, will be ready for promulgation before January, 1930. It is not difficult to promulgate a law; Nanking has shown too great facility in issuing laws and regulations which exist in print and nowhere else; the question is: can the code be administered? It is hardly yet forgotten that one of the first acts that marked the Nationalist occupation of Shanghai was a determined intrigue to dismiss the Chinese head of the Provisional Court, an experienced and trusted jndge, and install in his place a clever young "modern girl" with a law degree and a flair for propaganda. "Progress" of that kind is disastrous.

The ideal method of getting rid of exterritorial jurisdiction is that which Japan adopted. Japan's position was much happier than China's. She was free from internal dissension, her people were wholehearted in their determination to remodel the country on modern lines, and she was governed by an oligarchy of the ablest statesmen any country has ever been blessed with. Even so, 31 years elapsed between the Restoration and the abolition of exterritoriality. The Japanese method cannot be applied in China because China, torn by civil war, has had no opportunity to effect the reorganization of her judicial system which Japan accomplished. Various reforms have been promulgated, but they exist only on paper. The commission which in 1925 made an exhaustive inquiry found that only 139 modern courts existed although there are 1,800 large cities. There were then 74 new prisons and 1,600 of the old type, unchanged since Caleb Cushing condemned them in 1844.

Japan got rid of her "unequal treaties" by proving that foreign life and property could dispense with exceptional safeguards. China is not yet within sight of such a state of affairs. In fairness to the Nationalist Government, however, it must be added that at the Washington Conference Dr. C. T. Wang did not ask for the immediate abolition of exterritoriality but invited the Powers to take "initial steps towards improving and eventually abolishing the existing system." Dr. Schurman, formerly American Minister to China, and Professor W. W. Willoughby, among others, have propounded schemes designed to meet Dr. Wang's suggestion of gradual abolition. Their central feature was the employment of foreign judges to sit with Chinese judges administering Chinese law in cases involving foreigners. Since those suggestions were made Nationalist feeling has become more intransigent; Nanking has to reckon withits left wing, and however ill-advised that left wing's activities may be, it is a factor in the case. A precedent to which even the left wing could hardly object may be found in the settlement Turkey made when she abolished the capitulations which were analogous to exterritorial jurisdiction in China. Briefly, Turkey agreed to appoint foreign legal counsellors, chosen from a list furnished by the League of Nations, to assist in the administration of justice. The whole point is that until foreigners have gained confidence and the Chinese experience in the administration of the new codes, some such intermediate expedient must be adopted. If the Chinese are willing to approach the question practically there is no doubt whatever that the foreign Powers will meet them in the same spirit.

China Asks Rendition of the Provisional Court

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government on May 8 sent identic notes to the Ministers of Great Britain, the United States, France, the Netherlands, Norway and Brazil on the question of the Provisional Court at Shanghai. A translation of the Chinese text released to the press by the Assistant Director of the Intelligence and Publicity Deparment was as follows:

"Excellency:

"With reference to the former Mixed Court established in the International Settlement at Shanghai, the former Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking had repeatedly protested to the Ministers of the interested Powers and demanded its rendition. In 1926, delegates were appointed by both sides to discuss that question, but failed to arrive at any proper and satisfactory agreement.

"Although since then a change has been made in the judicial machinery in the said Settlement, it is impossible to gainsay the fact that the position of the new Court is still anomalous and its system remains confusing, being different from that of the whole country. The inconvenences arising therefrom have caused much complaint and dissatisfaction on the part of the people. In view of the increasingly cordial relationship happily subsisting between China and the foreign Powers, it is necessary and opportune to exert every effort to bring about a change that is compatible with the needs of the present time.

"I have the honour, therefore, to propose to Your Excellency, with regard to the above-mentioned judicial organ, to open negotiations in all sincerity and promptly make proper and satisfactory arrangements in order to effect a final settlement, so that the integrity of China's judicial power may be maintained and international goodwill increased. I am also communicating to the Ministers of the other interested Powers on the same subject and shall be glad if Your Excellency will kindly favour me with a reply.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Chengting T. Wang"

Wang Denies Report of Arrest of Vladivostok Consular Officials

In an interview granted to Press representatives on May 9, Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, discussed the rumors circulated last week to the effect that Chinese consular officials in Vladivostok had been arrested by Soviet authorities. Dr. Wang stated that Hsu, the Chinese Consul-General in Vladivostok, had himself denied the truth of the report.

A British and Chinese Expression on Extraterritoriality

The following statements dealing chiefly with the subject of extraterritoriality, were made in the form of addresses delivered by Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain and R. Calder-Marshall, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce. The addresses were delivered at a meeting of the committees of the British Chamber and the British China Association, at which Dr. Sze was the guest of honor, on Monday, May 13:

In favor of abolition—By Sao-ke Alfred Sze:

"In a way, I think I might be pardoned for calling myself China's Minister to the English speaking peoples for my diplomatic experience has largely been confined to Great Britain and the United States. In 1911 I was appointed Minister to the United States but did not proceed to Washington due to the fact that I was appointed Minister of Communications when Mr. Tang Shao-yi was Premier. In June, 1914, the year of the outbreak of the World War, I was appointed Minister to Great Britain where I served until 1921 when I was transferred to Washington as Minister to the United States and have served at that post continuously since that time. It may thus be seen that my diplomatic service for my country has been almost entirely with the two branches of the English-speaking peoples—America and Great Britain—the two countries which have developed to a greater extent possibly than any other countries, the theories of constitutional government and of personal liberty and inviolability of private property rights, I mention these things because my own country is now passing through the period of political tutelage, as envisaged by our late leader, Dr. Sun, and is thus rapidly progressing toward the final stage, which is known as genuine Constitutional Government,

"My long experience in London and Washington and my close association with British and American officialdom have convinced me that it is possible for our peoples to live and work together in harmonious relationship when we thoroughly understand each other's point of view and approach our problems in genuine spirit of equality. Speaking particularly of Great Britain since I am soon to depart for my new post in London, I am sure that our two peoples can cooperate for our mutual benefit. The interests of Chinese and foreigners in general are so closely linked together and inter-dependent that neither can do anything to injure the interests of the other without also injuring the interests of many of their own people who are directly interested in trade and other relationships. It is also true that any measure which truly benefits one, cannot fail in the long run to equally benefit the other.

"History teaches us that true nationalism, once awakened in a people, is bound to remain awake and ultimately succeed. No power, however mighty, has ever succeeded in crushing nationalism. Its course of progress may be temporarily checked or diverted, but the eventual reaction, as in the case of the law of the pendulum, is in direct ratio to the impediment which has been placed in the path of its progress.

"In this connection I have in mind the example of Turkey which has proved conclusively that foreigners can live and trade in a country where extraterritoriality and other so-called "unequal" treaty conditions once prevailed. It was my good fortune recently to have the opportunity of visiting Turkey and there I found foreigners engaged in business, educational and other professions pursuing their normal activities, despite the fact that prior to the revision of the treaties they dreaded the day when they would be forced to live and conduct their affairs without the extra protection which they believed to be indispensible. The reason for the present amicable relationship of foreigners residing in Turkey with the Government and people of Turkey is due largely to the fact that since the abolition of extraterritoriality, the general feeling of hatred and suspicion which characterized the old days have disappared and have been replaced by a spirit of good-will and mutual cooperation. I might mention the interesting experience of the American merchants and others in Turkey who previously opposed the abolition of extraterritoriality, completely changed their attitude and after the revision of the treaty, were among the first to urge upon the American Congress the immediate ratification of the new treaty. As business men, you will agree with me that good-will is a most important element in all business transactions and on all occasions of human relationships, and from a national standpoint, the good-will of a quarter of the world's population is worth cultivating and preserving.

"However, I am not unmindful that immediately after the abolition of extraterritoriality, there must follow a period of adjustment to the new conditions. This period of transition is unavoidable and may, in some cases, cause much difficulties and some hardship on both sides. Wise statesmanship on both sides will work for a shortening of the period of transition and a minimizing of the hardships and difficulties. The work of our governments will be greatly facilitated if they have the cooperation and assistance of all parties concerned. Believing as I do in the validity of the fundamental principles as I have outlined them, you may be assured that my best efforts will be

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Opposed to abolition—R. Calder-Marshall

"I desire to express our satisfaction that one who has had such a distinguished diplomatic career in London and Washington and is so intimately acquainted with the character and traditions of the English speaking peoples, should again be appointed as Minister to Great Britain.

"During the next few years many difficult questions will arise, due to the changing conditions in China, and we are therefore glad that you have been able to visit China before assuming your new duties, as now from your own observation, you will be the better able to appreciate conditions in China as they exist at the present time and from your conversations with foreign residents in China, will have realised that the attitude of the foreign communities in China is one of friendly co-operation in anything that promotes China's welfare. Our policy is constructive not obstructive.

"As friends whose goodwill has been proved on many occasions, we assume the preogative of true friends, not sycophants, and criticize and protest where criticism and protest seem necessary. As traders we know that there must be stability and security, otherwise commerce and industry cannot prosper. We know that insecurity, instability, and impediments to trade such as likin and other taxes on goods in transit, not only restrict normal development but prevent the release of capital without which industry must languish and thus directly affect the welfare of the country, and having these things in mind we find ourselves at times compelled to criticize, not, however, in an unfriendly manner.

"One of the questions which is now assuming prominence is the question of Extraterritoriality. The Chinese feel that Extraterritoriality causes them loss of dignity and prestige and claim that the Foreign Powers demand from China rights which Chinese nationals do not enjoy in other countries. I am quite sure that not one foreigner in China would hesitate a moment to relinquish all special privileges were he assured of the same protection and security as Chinese nationals receive in Great Britain, it has yet to be demonstrated that such security can be definitely guaranteed. You, Sir, from your long residence in England, know that Chinese nationals resident in England enjoy absolute security and protection, you know that our judiciary is independent of any political party and know that our laws are justly administered without discrimination.

"As plain business men we are accustomed to deal with facts rather than theories. We know what the conditions are in China and what any precipitate readjustment of the present status would mean, and though, as reasonable men, we are quite ready to investigate and modify where and when modifications are justified by facts, we know that any change can be made only by a process of very gradual evolution if chaos and huge financial losses to Chinese and foreign interest are to be avoided.

"Of one thing China may rest assured and that is the British sense of justice and fair play—coupled with a friendly desire to work for China's welfare and we hope that when you are in London you will not forget the British Chamber and the constructive policy for which it stands."

S.M.R. to Reduce Value of Shares

A *Toho* Report of May 14 states that directors of the South Manchuria Railway Company, having obtained understandings of important members of the Government, have decided to put the following Agenda to the general meeting of the Company, which is scheduled to be held on June 20:

1. To establish a board of trustees, and
2. To reduce the face value of S. M. R. shares from Yen 100 to Yen 50 per each share.

It is further reported that the Company authorities have applied for the above change in the status of the Company to the Governor of Kwantung Leased Territory.

A meeting of shareholders of the Company will be held on the 20th of June in Tokyo.

Sun Yat-sen Stamps

The National Government has issued a special postage stamp in commemoration of the state funeral of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The stamps, according to a report in the *Chin Pao*, will be larger than the usual stamps and will contain a picture of the Sun Yat-sen tomb on Purple Mountain. They will be placed on sale on May 29.

Indian Murder and Sedition Trials in Shanghai

The trials of two separate groups of British Indians have been proceeding in the local British court, one group of five Indians being charged with responsibility for the murder of Harchan Singh, an Indian nationalist revolutionist whose decapitated body was found on the outskirts of Shanghai sometime ago, the head being found later about seventy-five yards away. The other trial involves five other Indians, also members of the Indian Nationalist Party, who have been charged with "behavior in a manner prejudicial to public safety", the present charge being a modification of the original charge of "sedition".

The trial of the alleged murderers (previously referred to in the issues of *The Review* for May 4 and 11) has been held *in camera*, the reason being, according to a statement of the prosecution which appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, the local official British newspaper, "*that inasmuch as publicity would injure the cause of the prosecution, that the case should be held in camera, as a result of which the British Magistrate ruled in accordance with the request.*" Further than a statement of the names of the accused, Norang Singh, Sadku Singh, Mewa Singh, and Karm Singh, and a reference to the fact that twelve hearings had been held, nothing further has appeared in the local foreign press on the subject of the trial or the decision of the judge.

Considerably more, however, has appeared in the local British newspapers regarding the trial of the alleged seditionists, the following information having been summarized from the *North China Daily News* for May 14 and 15. According to the hearing in the local British Court on May 13, the five alleged seditionists, Ishar Singh, Indar Singh, Asa Singh, Narain Singh and Hakim Singh, are being defended by a local British lawyer, Tycho Wing, while the prosecution is being conducted by V. Priestwood on behalf of the Indian Branch of the Police Department of the International Settlement. Mr. Priestwood stated that the alleged seditionists had been arrested following reports made by so-called "police informers" at meetings held in a "gurdhwara" or Indian Sikh church located at 111 Paoshing Road. He stated the gurdhwara had been closed in 1926 by the Shanghai municipal police, but had been permitted to reopen in 1928, since which time meetings at which the accused had acted as leaders had been held on Sundays and Sikh festival days. There were usually between 200 and 300 in attendance and after the singing of hymns there had been speeches. Mention was made of one Gajan Singh, once a teacher in the local municipal schools who had been arrested in May, 1927 and after serving a year in the local jail had been deported. At this point Mr. Wing, on behalf of the accused, questioned the accuracy of the reports of the "police informers" saying that the reports indicated "striking similarity" and indicated that the informers "had unusually retentive memories". Mr. Priestwood contended, however, that the reports were accurate regarding certain allegedly seditious utterances on the part of the accused, some of the statements complained of being, "In the next war Turkey, Afghanistan and Persia must stand together and help one another," "All Indians must help one another in the next war with England," "We shall only obtain freedom by giving our lives," "The time has come when the people of India must show their strength by the sword," "The English live in fine hotels and are great people while our children starve."

Mr. Wing brought an admission from the witnesses for the prosecution that all of these statements had appeared in Indian newspapers published in India which were registered with the British authorities in that country. At the hearing on May 15 the police witnesses repeated other alleged seditious utterances on the part of the accused, one of them being, "The Government has troubled the Sikhs too much. In the Great War the Sikhs helped the Government and the reward was they were shot in Jallianwalabagh. The Government took our Maharajah to London by cheating." Still another "seditious" statement charged against the accused was, "The white skins are eating us. We should unite with Russia and China because the British are looting our country. We pray God to ruin the British." Another witness attached to the local municipal police testified that he had heard one of the accused say, "Let us expose the C.I.D. (local criminal investigation department of the municipal police) dogs who come here and swear falsely against us. If the police informers do not understand we will make them understand as we did to another in Nanking."

Mr. Wing asked bail on the grounds that all witnesses for the prosecution had been heard, hence there was no possibility of intimidating them, but bail was refused by the Court which ruled that they would be retained in custody owing to the seriousness of the charge against them. All the witnesses for the prosecution were Sikhs in the employ of the so-called Indian Branch of the Police Department of the International Settlement.

What is Meant by "Greater Shanghai?"

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭林

LOCAL government constitutes the foundation of any true democracy. It is inconceivable that a people, incapable of self-government in local and small units, can be expected to govern themselves with success on a national and large scale, it being essential that, to be successful and competent in managing national affairs, the people of a democracy should have preliminary training and experience in local government. It can almost safely be stated that there can not be any true democracy or constitutional government without appropriate local self-government. The best school of democracy, and the best guarantee for its success, is the practice of local self-government.

This, being so, it should be our policy to encourage, as far as possible, local self-government in China. It is almost unthinkable that a people not trained and experienced in local government, excepting possibly in village institutions and commercial associations, should be expected to operate a constitutional democracy on a national scale with any reasonable measure of success. To transform China into a successful democracy under the rule of the true constitutional government, it is indispensible to build up the structure of the new nation from the very bottom—that is, the local government. Hence, notwithstanding the fact that usual national constitutions do not stipulate as to the subject, it is incumbent upon us to frame a system of local government for China, with a view to encourage, as far as possible, local government, within the limit of safety and practicability. This explains why Mr. Chang Chun, the newly appointed Mayor of Shanghai, is anxious to improve the municipal government of Greater Shanghai.

Types of Local Government

There are generally three types of the local governments. The council-mayor type, the commission form and the commission-manager form.

The first one is the council-mayor type. The council is popularly elected, a portion retiring at a time so as to give continuity of membership. The mayor is elected by the council, or by local electorate, or appointed by the central government. This type of municipal government has the advantages of being representative and popular, but, unless special provision is made, it is apt to become a government by amateurs with professional experts either eliminated or disadvantageously subordinated.

The second type is the commission form of the municipal government as developed in the United States. It has the advantage of concentrating all administrative and legislative powers in a small body of men, five or seven, each heading a department and collectively responsible for the functioning of the municipality. It has, however, the serious disadvantages of a government more of laymen and amateurs rather than professonal experts and has some responsibilities and powers indefinitely located, tending toward conflict, and mutual incrimination for mistakes and negligences.

The third type, which is the last development in the commission-manager form of government. The popularly elected council appoints or elects a chairman who is the titubar head usually for a short term, and also a city-manager who is the actual executive, for an indefinite period of tenure, with full power and responsibilities for municipal administration, appointing and removing, except as otherwise provided, all city officials, in collaboration with a civil service commission appointed by the council, and preparing an annual budget for the approval of the council, with a city planning board to collaborate in municipal planning.

Applying these three main types of municipal government to the local districts of China, it can be said that none of them can be adequately applied or adopted under the present conditions without cautious preparations for their introduction. It should therefore be our policy to maintain the strong hand of the central government in the local districts for the present, until preparations have been made for the withdrawal of the central authorities and the substitution of local popularly elected officers.

It is not necessary in this paper to discuss the form of the local government for Shanghai, because what we wish to discuss are the problems which Shanghai has to solve if she is to become a "Greater Shanghai". Our Mayor, in an interview, said that it is his desire to improve the municipal government governing Shanghai, to reach the aim of having the mayor elected by the people of Shanghai, and to form a Society for

he discussion of the proposals for the construction of "Greater Shanghai".

When Can We Elect Our Mayor?

When should the mayor be elected by the people instead of appointed by the Central Government? Though it is our policy to maintain the strength of the central government in local districts, yet it is our desire that at the same time adequate preparations should be made for the eventual transfer of the municipal authorities to the local representatives of the people. To begin with, a popularly elected council should first be instituted in Shanghai. It should be elected by the people of Shanghai with some qualifications. This council though acting in a legislative capacity, will represent the voice of the people. The mayor and the council should work together. If it is found that the council is overburdened it may, with the approval of the mayor appoint different committees consisting of technical experts to participate in the various departments of the municipal government. After the formation of the council and the committees, and after a period of development when the people are better educated and trained, the mayor could be elected by the council or the local electorate. The election of the mayor by the council or electorate should mark the completion of the transfer of the municipal power to the local representatives. But for the time being, we strongly maintain that the mayor must be appointed by the central government, but he is to be assisted by a council elected by the people, which, with the approval of the mayor has the power to appoint various committees attached to various departments of the municipal government, the reason being that under the present conditions, China needs a strong centralized government, and the election of the mayor by the local representatives would tend to produce a discentralized government.

Problems Which Mayor Faces

Shanghai, being the greatest commercial port in China, has certainly more problems to solve than any other city in China, and in fact, Shanghai should take up some tasks which have not yet been started in any part in China. Let us enumerate them below:

(1) The Present State of Education

At present, there are many private schools in Shanghai. Many of them claim to be universities or high middle schools. Many of them offer degrees. But after an investigation, the present state of education in Shanghai is found to be rather disappointing. Though the National Government did pass some regulations governing the opening of private institutions, these regulations are not yet strictly enforced.

It is not necessary for us to dwell too much on this point and we believe that it is sufficient to call the attention of the mayor of Shanghai to the fact that the present state of education in Shanghai is far from satisfactory. We strongly hope that a board of education will be formed to investigate into the present state of education in Shanghai and close up some of the schools which have proved to be incompetent.

(2) Compulsory Educatin.

Chinese now realize the importance of education in its relations with the adoption of constitutional form of government, yet the present Government has not yet taken any step towards the enforcement of compulsory education in China. Why does Shanghai not take the lead in enforcing compulsory education in China? It is our suggestion that besides investigating into present state of education, the local government should take steps to investigate the local population with the aim placing all childrem under a certain age in schools. It should be the policy of our local government to make every citizen of Shanghai to receive at least middle school education.

(3) Illegalization of Beggary.

In every street in Shanghai there are many beggars following pedestrians, or kneeling down at the corners of the streets. The situation is really terrible! Some of them are beggars because they can not find employment, but some are beggars because they are too lazy to work. The local authorities should not be indifferent to this problem.

It is easy to illegalize beggary by means of a proclamation. But what about the livelihood of these miserable people? To illegalize beggary without adopting some relief measure is to drive these people to be robbers and kidnappers. In solving the problem, we have the following to suggest: in the first place, beggary should be declared illegal. Simultaneous to this, a bureau for the registration of all unemployed should be opened with the purpose of knowing who and how many are unemployed in Shanghai, and of helping them to secure work.

At the same time, capitalists in Shanghai should be asked to draw out some of their money from the foreign banks to start business, to open more factories, or to form some cooperation for building of motor roads connecting Shanghai with other commercial centers, In this way, more opportunities will be provided for employment. It is our conviction that in starting such enterprises, we are not in need of capital, as Shanghai has many rich men, but what is badly needed is reliable men who can hold the confidence of the public, and who have the courage to take up such a task. Therefore, to illegalize beggary, to register all unemployed, and to encourage the rich men to use their money to start business so as to secure employment for these miserable people, is another supreme task for our mayor.

(4) The City of Shanghai Must be Reconstructed

It is an undeniable fact that all the Chinese cities, to which the city of Shanghai is not an exception, are of the medevial type. Wide roads, and several storied buildings have still to be built. In some parts of the city of Shanghai, it is still quite possible for one to stretch out his hand from the store of a building on the one side of the road and to touch with the other hand a building on the opposite side of the road. This was the condition in London in the 17th century!

In building the city of Shanghai, we suggest that American experts in municipal engineering be engaged, as at present we are in need of men of this kind.

The suggestion of rebuilding Shanghai certainly meets the approval of every resident in the city but what about the financial aspect of this problem? The question might partly be solved by levying taxes on the theaters, amusement places, and restaurants. The further issue of bond notes would solve part of the question.

(5) A Permanent Board of Arbitration for the Settlement of Disputes Between Employors and Employees

Shanghai, being an industrial center, is badly in need of an organ for arbitration. We hear daily of disputes between the employers and the employes in factories, of strikes or walk-outs of the laborers. A board of arbitration for settling these disputes, would no doubt help to keep Shanghai tranquil.

The building of the old-style factories using all old form of machines on account of cheapness of the price should be prohibited. All the silk filatures recently built in Shanghai are of the old style, providing no central building room, nor special rooms for the babies who are carryed in by the women laborers. Some punitive legislation against building of old style factories and using of old forms of machines must be enacted.

A Greater Shanghai

When we speak of Shanghai, we generally mean the International Settlement and the French Concession, and the Chinese city of Shanghai is not included unless the words "Chinese city" are added. Indeed, Shanghai at present has three governments. One is the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai which is the Chinese government, one is the Shanghai Municipal Council of the International Settlement, and the other is the governing body of the French Concession. The result of having three governments in one territory, is a conflict of authority and an impossibility of cooperation between the government and the governed which is so important to successful administration. The Chinese police have to stop on the border of the Chinese territory and watch robbers escaping into the foreign settlement or concession while the foreign police, in pursuing robbers, have also to stop on the border of the settlement or the concession and see the robbers escaping into the Chinese territony. Only certain telephones, by virtue of special agreement between the telephone companies of the foreign settlements and that of the Chinese territory, have their wires connected with the telephones in the Chinese territory. But such telephones are not many in number. In taking the tram cars, if one wants to go to the Chinese city from the International Settlement passing through the French concession, he has to change three times. In driving the motor cars, foreign owners have to stop on the border of the settlement or concession but can not enter Chinese territory unless they have special licenses. In enforcing some special tax, the Chinese tax-collectors can collect the tax only in the Chinese territory. To be sure, there are many abuses and inconveniences arising from having "three governments" in one territory. Should such practice not be done away with, a "Greater Shanghai" is impossible!

A Greater Shanghai can come when Shanghai is looked upon by all as an integral part of Chinese territory, when Shanghai is governed by one government—that is, the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai, when Chinese law can be enforced in every corner of Shanghai, when the people in Shanghai, foreigner and Chinese, can travel and communicate freely to and with any part of the city, and when all the foreigners resident in Shanghai are willing to submit themselves to the control of the Chinese local government and are further willing to cooperate with the Chinese authorities to give Shanghai a real model local government.

Law Office: 9, Foochow Road
May 14th, 1929.

TANG SHAO-YI INVITED BY HOOVER TO VISIT WASHINGTON

Tang Shao-yi, the veteran Chinese statesman, has accepted an invitation from President Hoover of the United States to visit Washington, D. C., and the State Council of the National Government has instructed the Chinese Minister in Washington, Dr. C. C. Wu, to arrange a special reception by overseas Chinese for him. Mr. Tang is at present in Chungshan District, Kwangtung, serving as Chairman of the Chungshan Model District Autonomy Committee. There he has taken a leading part in the encouragement of of road building, irrigation and other improvement projects.

Mr. Tang is a native of Kwangtung province where he was born in 1860. He went to America in 1873 with the first group of Chinese government-supported students and remained there to study for seven years. Soon after his return to China he attracted the attention of Yuan Shih-kai and was appointed secretary to the Imperial Resident in Korea. After the Sino-Japanese War he served as Consul-General in Korea. In 1900, at the time of the Boxer uprising, he was with Yuan Shih-kai in Shantung and assisted in the suppression of the disturbances. It was in Shantung that his friendship with HerbertHoover, who was at that time engaged in engineering work there, was begun. In April, 1907 Mr. Tang was appointed first Governor of Fengtien and the next year was sent as special envoy to America to thank the United States government for waiving part of the Boxer indemnity. Subsequently he held various important public posts and when Sun Yat-sen was elected President by the Canton Parliament in 1921, Mr. Tang became Minister of Finance. Under President Li Yuan-hung he was appointed Prime Minister. After the ousting of Sun Yat-sen's party from Canton by Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, however, Mr. Tang did not go to Peking to assume office, but took up his residence in Shanghai.

Tang Shao-yi, famous Chinese Kuomintang statesman who has accepted an invitation from President Hoover to visit Washington, D. C.. The picture shows Mr. Tang reading a newspaper containing the announcement of Hoover's nomination for president of the United States. Tang Shao-yi was associated with Hoover when the latter was engaged in engineering work in Tientsin during the Boxer Rebellion.

Has A Crisis Developed Between Feng and Chiang

The Japanese *Toho* news agency in a report from Nanking on May 15 stated that rumors were current in Nanking that fighting had broken out between the forces of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the vicinity of Wushenghuan, near the Hupeh-Honan border. There were further rumors of clashes between Chiang's and Feng's forces on the Tientsin-Hukow Railway in western Shantung. The *Ta Chung* news agency, generally supposed to be favorable toward Marshal Feng, in a message from Nanking on May 16 stated, "Acording to advices received here from well informed circles in Honan since the suppression of the Mohammedan rebellion in Ninghsia, there has been no mobilisation of troops or any other troop movements in the Northwest. The various units are remaining in their posts which they have always occupied and General Feng is known to be a supporter of the Central Government."

Another report by the same agency, also dated at Nanking on May 16 stated that "wild rumors of impending military operations north of the Yangtsze are in circulation, but the military leaders do not seem to be disturbed. Gen. Yang Hu-chen has remained at the Capital, while two other leading generals, Li Ming-sui and Yang Teng-hui, have arrived from Hupeh and it is understood that Gen. Cheng Ju-huai from western Hupeh is also hurrying to the capital."

It is thus too early to be able to determine whether there is to be an early outbreak of war, but there is no questioning the fact that General Chiang Kai-shek has been transferring the Government troops to more strategic locations, Gen. Ho Ying-chin having gone to Hankow to take control there, while the forces under Gen. Tang Shen-tse have been transferred from Peiping to Techow in northern Shantung for the purpose of policing the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, formerly of Anhwei, is now in control of Tsinan, while Gen. Fang Cheng-wu, who was formerly in southern Chihli, has been transferred to Anhwei where he will control the Tientsin-Pukow line and the eastern end of the Lung-Hai.

The Canton Situation

Owing to censorship there has been little reliable news from Canton except that the Cantonese troops are still holding out, despite the fact that they are being attacked on the west of Canton at the town of Samshui by the Kwangsi troops under Gen. Bei Tsung-chi and on the east along the Canton-Samshui Railway by rebellious Cantonese troops. The *Chen Pao*, official Kuomintang organ in Nanking, in its issue of May 13, published a report regarding the Canton trouble saying that the elimination of the Kwangsi clique in the Kuomintang was inevitable and while the advantage at first was on the Kwangsi side, that the suppression of the revolt in the National Navy at Canton had changed the situation enabling Canton to hold out until National troops under Gen. Ho Chien could invade Kwangsi from Hunan, thus relieving the pressure on Canton. Gen. Ho Chien telegraphed Nanking on May 15 that his troops had entered Kwangsi and were investing Kweilin, while two other towns, Kungchen and Hsingan, had already been captured. The Kwangsi forces were concentrating at Pinglo south of Kweilin, but the Government forces were attempting to cut commuication between Kweilin and Wuchow. The suppression of the rebellion in the Canton Navy was largely due to the bombing operations of Major Chang Wei-chang, the Cantonese "Lindbergh" who bombed the Canton fleet and forced most of the boats to steam into the Shameen area in order to obtain the protection of the foreign gunboats. The British forces at Hongkong have sent reinforcements to the British concession to Shameen.

Author of Volstead Repeal Act Visiting in Shanghai

Phelps Phelps, for six years representative in the New York State Legislature for the 10th District, New York City, is visiting in Shanghai, seeing the sights, investigating the Chinese political situation, and reflecting on the vagaries of American politics which resulted in his defeat in the Republican primaries last year by Mrs. Ruth Pratt, widow of the Standard Oil magnate, J. T. Pratt. Mr. Phelps, while in the New York State Legislature was the author of the referendum to modify the Volstead Act which passed by a plurality of 1,200,000 votes in the state election. In the Republican primaries preceding the last general election, Mr. Phelps was defeated by Mrs. Pratt who was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket. The 10th District, New York City, which Mr. Pratt formerly represented, includes the Greenwich Village district.

A Yao Tribe Community Wedding

BY A. H. VAN ETTEN

THE Yiu, or Yao, aboriginal people living in the villages near Linchow in the northwest part of Kwangtung celebrate weddings only once in six or seven years. At this time all weddings past, present, or future are announced to the "spirits", and to anyone else concerned. The season also affords ample opportunity to celebrate the event appropriately, according to their lights, if not according to Volstead.

Thanks to guerila warfare which has been carried on intermittently with the Chinese for over two hundred years, visitors from the lowlands are still not generally welcomed in the mountain fastnesses. The Chinese have gradually dispossesed the Yius, as we did the Indians. The last real battle occurred about twenty years ago, and during it the Chinese managed by guile to destroy the main village, the Yau Leung paai.

Foreigners have often wanted to visit the Yiu near here, but have never been received in their villages. The chance to visit them, especially during their one big celebration, was therefore not to be overlooked. In October the Chinese woman doctor at the Mission hospital here persuaded a patient to guide her on a visit to the Yiu paai (or village). He himself is a Yiu, but had been sold to a Hakka Chinese family in Sam Kong. They were quite well received, and the guide consented to take a party up for the coming wedding festivites—the second since the fire. Fortunately I was able to accompany the party without any protest either from the guide, or from the Yiu themselves. At this time they expect visitors from all the other paai, and could in a measure understand my motives.

As an uninvited guest it was necessary for me to avoid being unduly conspicuous, especially as my presence excited great fear in many parts of the village. While I tried not to ask too many questions which might excite their suspicion, I still could not refrain from using my camera. Unfortunately none of the subjects would cooperate, nor would they yield to any persuasion. No one was anxious to have me taking away his spirit in the camera box! However, they did not show actual hostility and by stationing myself at the side of the one and only egress from the celebration grounds, I was able to snap quite a few fair pictures—in spite of the haste everyone made to get by the dangerous spot, or at least to avoid looking my way.

Even now the Chinese officials do what they can to keep foreigners from visiting the Yiu, partly on account of fear for our safety. As we were anxious to have future opportunities to visit these people, we did what we could to avoid giving offense and to make possible future work among them, but I am afraid without much success.

Our home for over a year has been a kind of inn for Yiu people from the neighboring Kwan Liu paai, who stay with us when they come to Linchow in search of bargains. They tell us that we will never be allowed to go again—especially if a foreigner is along. However, they thought we could not go originally; so they may be wrong again.

Having made a daylight start from Sam Kong, we arrived at Yau Leung paai at about ten o'clock, just in time for the first day's pageant. First came the head man of the clan, the witch doctor and the musicians, all properly drunk. They were followed by the brides and grooms of that clan, all resplendent in red embroidered blue cloth, put on right over their usual dirty rags.

The two hillocks on which the ceremonies took place resembled a many-colored forest. The old men carried long iron-tipped, idol-carved staffs which they used to punch holes in the ground. In these holes they stuck bamboo wands gaily decorated with red, green, and gold paper streamers.

Yao Brides During the Wedding Ceremony

Around this artificial forest marched each clan, sometimes led by a posturing drummer, and always by musicians with Chinese "oboes". During the idol worship in the homes much use is also made of mournful sounding cow horns, and sometimes pewter horns too. The whole effect on the hill is heightened by intermittent firing of large home-made bombs,—powder being packed into heavy cast iron dumbell-like bombs. The close of the day's proceedings in also marked by volleys of gunfire from home-made bird guns.

After marching around as best they could in their drunken condition, with enormous wooden-soled slippers to add to the difficulty, they all serpentined around within the forest. Then the brides stood around for an hour or so, holding their parasols and inevitable warm wine "tea pots", and looking like wooden Indians. The bridegrooms were not much in evidence the first day, except the child-bridegrooms. The old men continued to add to the forest during this time, and to imbibe as well.

When this activity was over, I was on hand to snap the procession going back taking pictures as fast as I could pull out the next tab on the film pack, and with no time for focusing adjusting light, or anything else. We then made ourselves a worry to the villagers by trying to find our way about the narrow streets for several hours. The paai does not contain over five or six hundred "houses". Bark and mud-wall buildings have replaced those which were destroyed by the Chinese. They are built on a steep hillside one house almost on top of the one below it, and the paths between the tiers wind in and out, often going through private verandahs. These were often hastily shut off when we were seen coming. We soon found we had to have a guide if we wanted to go any place, no matter how close. In spite of walking five miles in and out, we were still never able to go even from one end of the village to the other without help.

Dr. Yue was able to visit with many of the people as they understand a little of the Sam Kong Hakka dialect, which, unfortunately, we foreigners do not learn to speak. The youngsters from the neighboring Sam paai were especially interesting and interested. Even they, in spite of the fact that they knew a few Chinese characters, were afraid to accept a poster or picture card from Dr. Yue, fearing its possible magic.

The village is remarkable in that it normally has running water at each house. Water is brought over half a mile in hollowed out log culverts a few inches deep and the main line can be tapped at any point when a householder wants water.

We were able to get an invitation to stay over night in the home of a relative of our guide, though the man of the house did not know it till the next day, he having been out all night drinking and otherwise pleasing the idols. These idols are very crude affairs, some being the Chinese plaster variety, others being simply pieces of painted cardboard, similar to the ones worn as headgear during the celebrations. The Yaos keep up a continual chant and rythmical dance before these idols in the houses set apart therefor, and delight them with innumerable firecrackers. The second morning each family must also present the idols with the fresh blood of a chicken, one to each family. On Paul's authority we were able to have chicken for dinner, cheap, thanks to this custom!

The Yiu homes are extremely primitive and snfficiently dirty—especially the quilts on the family beds, which made us glad we were already provided. We were also glad to get clean straw and the privilege of rolling up on it in other sections of the fairly large partially floored "attic." The Yiu people mostly did not feel the need of sleep that night, but stayed up talking, eating, and drinking till dawn. As this is the only time in the year they seem to eat anything but unflavored red rice and beans, they naturally had to make the most of the opportunity to gormandize.

At breakfast, which our guide had prepared for the party, we were delighted to have the man of the house as a guest. He was nearly maudlin, but very friendly, possibly for that very reason. He offered up a kind of grace to the household idol before he would join us at the improvised table—repeating over a formula, bowing, and finally throwing a sprinkle of the wine which the Yiu section was drinking, and a few grains of the rice, in the direction of the idol. The Chinese had never heard of this being done, as their customs are quite different. The language is also different, the Yiu dialect being apparently more nearly polysyllabic, and without the tonal distinctions which are the bugbear of the Chinese language.

The celebration this second day was the same as on the first day with the exception of the actual marriage ceremony. Towards the close of the serpentine, each young man betook himself to the bride of his choice, the choice itself, and the home, possibly having been made some years before. Without more ceremony he took a red scarf he had been wearing and draped it over the bride's shoulder, tying it under the opposite arm. Then the usual bunches of firecrackers were ignited, and they "lived happily ever after"—or got a divorce. This latter is quite easy to do, either the man or the woman being able to divorce and remarry when he or she desires. Naturally the position of women is much better than among the Chinese.

The Yiu witch doctors have ancient looking sacred books from which they intone during the activities on the hillside. They are written in a peculiar degenerated Chinese character, which has affinities with earlier Chinese forms of writing, they say.

These ceremonies were to continue on the third day, but we were assured that it was only more of the same thing, and necessity made us leave just after the close of the second day's pageant. Our only regret was that we were unable to understand more fully the meaning of all we saw, but this will have to wait until the Yaos have ceased to be as suspicious of us as they are now.

Wong Soong-dong, Veteran Chinese Knew General Grant

There is perhaps not a person in China who has served the American government longer or more faithfully than Wong Soong-dong, a feeble old man, hardly able to walk more than a few steps from his chair, who sits in an office on the ground floor of the United States Consular Building in Shanghai. Ever since its establishment 58 years ago, Wong has held the post of compradore for the United States Consul in Shanghai. He remembers distinctly George F. Seward, the first of the consuls-general, but he cannot easily recall the names of all of Seward's fourteen successors.

In 1879, when Wong was still a young man only 27 years old, General U. S. Grant, who was then ex-president of the United States, came to China on a trip around the world. Before he left Shanghai, he presented Wong with a gold medal bearing on its face an image of the American eagle and the motto *E Pluribus Unum*. The souvenir was carefully guarded for nearly half a century; but a few years ago, while Wong

Wong Soong-dong, Veteran Employe of the U. S. Consulate-General Who Knew General Grant, Former American President.

was walking on Nanking Road his pocket was picked. The medal and a watch were carried away by the thief, and, although the aid of the police was enlisted, neither was ever recovered. The passing of two years has not assuaged Wong's regret over the loss.

While General Grant was in Peking the Chinese government enlisted his services as mediator in the dispute between China and Japan, then at its height, over the control of the Liuchiu Islands. It is said that in the negotiations which followed Wong acted as interpreter for General Grant, and was given the medal as a reward for excellent service. This he denies. The medal was merely a token of the ex-president's liking for him, the old man declares.

Wong has never been out of China. In all the time that he has served the Consul as compradore, he has never had a vacation of more than a few weeks duration. These brief holidays have always been spent in short trips about China, freqently to Ningpo where Wong was born.

Wong's descendants have reached the third generation in the persons of two great-grandsons and two great-granddaughters. He has five sons and two daughters; the latter, he is very proud to say, are both married. His wife, also, is still living. She is 76 years old. Wong himself is 78.

A Buddhist Monk in the Occident

BY J. D. MONRO

AFTER a century, four centuries, of Western missionizing in the Orient, the Orient is now thinking of missionizing in the Occident. His Eminence T'ai Hsu, noted Buddhist monk and reformer, has been passing through Europe and America for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of founding a Buddhist Institute in one or other of those continents. Early in February he was in Paris, and the first week of March found him in New York.

He is not alone in his belief that the East has much of spirituality to offer to the West. There is a world-wide movement for the exchange of religious thought and experience which manifests itself in such associations as the Threefold Movement, the Union of East and West, the League of Neighbours, and the Fellowship of Faiths. A notable gathering was held in New York on March 5 at the Sherry-Netherland Hotel, at which many representatives of Oriental and Western religious and philosophic thought joined in pledging their support to the program of these movements which aims to promote world peace and racial, religious, and cultural unity.

According to Charles Frederick Weller, one of the organizers of this enterprise, the movement, which is now established in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, London and Dublin, hopes to extend its branches to Chicago, Washington, Baltimore, Atlanta and Birmingham this spring, and in the summer to further establish its influence in Geneva, Rotterdam, Paris, Berlin, and other European cities.

Among the speakers at the Sherry-Netherlands Hotel was Dr. Chen Huan-chang, Chinese scholar and Confucian delegate to the World Religious Peace Conference recently held in Geneva, who related the historical background of Confucianism in explaining its relations with China and the world, and asserted that China's internal peace hinged upon the practice of the ancient religion.

Other speakers were Paul Richard, French philosopher, Captain E. M. Sellon, representing England, General C. M. Oberoutcheff, former governor of Kieff, Russia, and Dr. and Mrs. James Cousins, Irish leaders. But of all the speakers, probably none was more intriguing than the yellow-silk-robed representative of Buddhism, His Eminence T'ai Hsu.

His Eminence seems to have created quite an impression in Paris also. "*Le Journal*" of February 7 has a colorful, even dramatic, account of the appearance of the philosopher at a meeting in the Latin Quarter

The Scene in Paris

"Darkness was drawing on in this meagre-sized little room of a hotel in the Latin Quarter. The fog hung damply outside the window-panes. Near the window I could just distinguish a strange and striking figure. The figure straightened itself up, bowed, sank down again, became immobile. A Chinese student spoke softly to me: 'This is His Eminence T'ai Hsu, president of the Chinese Buddhist Union.' In the gloom, three other young Celestials were seated, elbow to elbow, on the edge of a bed. His Eminence T'ai Hsu remained tranquilly attentive, wrapped in the fullness of his long silk robe. The expression of his rotund face was calm and impassive behind his shell spectacles. He had a moustache with drooping ends, and his hair was close-shaven.

"His Eminence does not speak French," said the student who was respectfully translating and passing on my questions. His Eminence made answer in a voice slightly guttural. An almost imperceptible movement of his fingers, which were half visible protruding from his full sleeves, was the only gesture accompanying his slowly-dropping words.

"It is at Wuchang, near Hankow," went on the student, "that His Eminence is director of a Buddhist temple. He has not come from there directly now, but by way of Ceylon, England, and Germany. In a week's time from now he will be leaving for America.

"His Eminence has come to Europe for the purpose of expounding the importance of Buddhism. The teaching of Buddhism, science of sciences, must no longer be confined to any single country. His Eminence has for long been thinking of spreading the gospel in Europe. This, indeed, would only be in keeping with the law of Buddhism: the wheel must be kept turning. He who holds the truth must not keep it to himself.

"Europe is seeking to find some way of establishing a durable peace. She is hungry for peace: pacts, settlements, treaties, all are aimed at this end. Now, Buddhism, its philosophy, its ethic, its art, are precisely what is needed to bring peace to humanity. The knowledge of it must be spread. The more so because it can so well adapt itself to any country. This is the reason why His Eminence now desires to found an International Buddhist Institute.

"Paris, more than any other capital of the world, Paris the cosmopolitan, would be the ideal place for this institude. Germany alone has raised objections to this, and those but feeble. Inasmuch, moreover, as the French government is favorable to the plan, having in mind the large number of its colonial Asiatic subjects who live in Paris and would thus, like the Mahommedans with their mosque, have a Buddhist center, it is easy to understand that His Eminence may well fix his choice on Paris. The Institute will be erected with the financial collaboration of all the powers concerned. A committee has already been formed which is honored in having at its head the Curator of the Musee Guimet."

Immobile as ever, His Eminence's small bright eyes followed me as he watched the effect of his words on my face. Once more his voice began to flow:

"All this," said the interpreter energetically, "has absolutely nothing to do with politics. Absolutely nothing. It is only the moral point of view which is our end. Everyone will be admitted to the Institute. There we shall teach the history of Buddhism, its philosophy, art, critique, literature, and language."

"And what of religion?"

Here the interpreter hesitated for a moment, and then spoke to me somewhat vaguely about "practical faculties", which must be taken to include such things as "regulations for the monks" and "the virtues of meditation". Clearly this should be by no means the least interesting part of the program. It was, however, the part about which my student-interpreter had least to say.

"Then," I said to him, "there will be Frenchmen who will come to this Institute with the desire to increase their erudition. But do you think that that will lead to any change whatsoever in their manner of thinking so as to have on them any of this molliative effect for which His Eminence is looking?"

"Yes, because each one of them may reconcile Buddhism with his own personality."

"But that is so with any of the great religions. Is it not rather that His Eminence is hoping to add a few European members to the number of his adepts? Would not that be the best and surest way to attain to this pacification of men's spirits?"

"Yes. It is evident that in order to taste the ripe fruits of Buddhism, one must become a true Buddhist."

His Eminence T'ai Hsu Speaks on Buddhism

The Buddhist doctrine regarding the nature of man and the universe, and the relation between them, is universal and incontrovertible. It is an expression of the ultimate Truth which the Buddhas have realized, are realising, and will continue to realise throughout the extent of time and space.

The Buddhism which we find to-day is essentially the same doctrine which the enlightened consciousness of Sakya-Muni attained in India more than two thousand years ago. During these years the teaching has spread throughout the southern and eastern countries of Asia, and its expression has naturally been modified by the influences of varying climate, race, and custom.

The essence of the Buddhist doctrine consists in an eternal, unlimited, and absolute conception of the spiritual universe and of its phenomenal expression; that is to say, a true conception must embody the whole universe and all the living beings inhabiting it. Accordingly, the principles underlying all phenomena are the same as those underlying the human personality, which is the "spiritual body" or substance. This basic teaching should be brought to the notice of everyone, because all have latent within them the possibility of bringing that state of enlightenment and attaining the state of Buddhahood.

Some of the later doctrines which are limited in scope and more arbitrary may not exactly agree with the pure doctrine. But this fundamental principle is taken from the scripture of the Mahayana, or the Great Vehicle, embodied in such pieces as, for instance, the Hua Yen Ching (華嚴經) or, in Sanskrit, the Buddhava-tamsakamahavaipulya Sutra, and the Fa Hua Ching (法華經), also called the Lotus Scripture, or, in Sanskrit, the Saddharma Pundarika Sutra of Ma Ming (馬鳴) or Asvaghosha, and also from the commentaries of the Chinese school.

"And so", concludes our French reporter, M. Emile Condroyer, "a new chapter must be added to the already weighty question of Occidental-Oriental relations: the chapter wherein the story will be told of how international peace, attained thru the Nirvana of Buddhism, was brought to us from China by His Eminence T'ai Hsu."

That is not the end of the story, because His Eminence did not fail to appear also among the students of New York. The

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scene, which was laid in one of the smaller (i. e. comparatively large) meeting-rooms at International House, was not quite so romantic as our French imaginist has pictured the Paris scene to have been. But the listeners were of a sufficient variety of races and creeds to make the meeting quite colorful, if not dramatic. His Eminence was introduced to the meeting by Dr. Ch'en, the secretary of the China Institution in America, who reminded the audience of the characterization of His Eminence as "a great leader" which was made by Dr. Read of Peking before his death. Buddhism, said Dr. Ch'en, before proceeding to interpret His Eminence's speech, is exceptionally difficult to interpret to Western people, because, if one does escape the danger of misinterpretation arising from the difficulties of the language and terminology, one is too liable to fall into the other extreme of being dogmatic. However, as the translation of His Eminence's lecture was read from a typewritten copy—though His Eminence himself spoke extempore—both these dangers were largely overcome.

The text of the lecture follows:

The Earliest Doctrine

"At the time when Sakyamuni taught in India, the intellectual classes were absorbed in the search for the Atman or Real Self, and as a result had become so egoistic that the Buddha found it almost impossible to spread the doctrine of the perfectly enlightened consciousness. To have withheld his teaching, however, would have prevented the accomplishment of his wish to enlighten the world and awaken humanity. He therefore taught the doctrine of the Hinayana or the Little Vehicle, as more suited to the capacity of his hearers and meeting the immediate needs of the intellectual classes for liberation. This school developed the India form of Buddhism, which still exists to-day in Ceylon and other southern countries of Asia.

"At the same time, a few of his leading disciples, such as Manjusri (Wen Shu 文殊) and Maitreya (Mi-Lo Fu 彌勒佛), received the doctrine in its pure form from the Buddha himself.

"The Hinayana doctrine was developed in the Pali language, and for the first five centuries only the Sthavira School made any headway.

"According to Nagarjuna (Lung Shu 龍樹), the discovery of the teachings of Maitreya may be considered the beginning of the Mahayana doctrine in India; but in organization and practice India retained the forms of the Hinayana, and never fully developed the Mahayana doctrine.

"After more than a thousand years, the Hinayana school fell into decadence, and as the Mahayana doctrine was not accepted by the people of India, one of the most influential Brahmins of the time, Sankara, took the opportunity and resuscitated the dying Vedic religion by borrowing certain principles from the Mahayana doctrine. The result was a renaissance of Brahmanism, which stimulated the Mahayana Buddhists to found the Tantric School of Buddhism as it exists to-day in Thibet and elsewhere.

"Thus Buddhism of the Mahayana type never became the basis of Indian thought as the Buddha had wished.

Chinese Buddhism

"Chinese Buddhism dates back at least eighteen centuries. On account of the wealth of its literature and the extent of its development, it is often considered the second source of Buddhism. Japan, Korea, and Annam all received the Buddhist doctrine from China, and the Thibetan school also was influenced by the Chinese Buddhists. China, of course, received the Mahayana and Hinayana doctrines from India, but both took on some characteristics of Chinese civilization.

"In the first place, the naturalist philosophy of Laotze and Chuang Tze brought the simple and disinterested way of life to Buddhism, thereby greatly facilitating the development of such schools as San Lun Tsung (三輪宗), T'ien T'ai Tsung (天台宗), and Hua Yen Tsung (華嚴宗).

"Secondly, the humanitarian philosophy of Confucius and Mencius developed the social virtues and opened a way to the understanding and acceptance of the Bodhisativa doctrine, as found in the schools of Nan Chan Lu Tsung, Chan Tsung Tson Lia, Tien Tan Tsung, and Hua Yen Tsung, which combine the principles of both the Mahayana and Hinayana doctrines.

"Thirdly, a popular form of Buddhism arose by absorbing the traditional religious beliefs of the Chinese, namely, love of life, fear of death, worship of the gods, respect of ancestors, and the search for happiness. This is to be found to-day in the schools of Mi Tsung (密宗) and Ching Tu Tsung (淨土宗) and in the Tantic form of belief. There are reasons to believe that this popular form of Buddhism has become too well-known in the West, while the purer doctrines have not been so accessible to study.

"On the other hand, the elite of China have always risen to a conception of the sublime heights of the true doctrine. Initiated into the law of the dhamma (法), they have acquired a direct perception of the enlightened consciousness of Sakya-Muni, and so attained a true conception of the eternal and unlimited nature of all phenomena. Their object is to become enlightened, and by a study of the sacred literature to grasp the real significance of the universe.

"If pure Buddhism has existed and still exists in China, it is because its essential nature has been understood from the very first. During the great periods of the T'ang and Sung dynasties, the learned Chinese of the Confucian and Taoist schools gave themselves up to the study and practice of the Dhyana doctrine. Afterwards they returned to their respective schools and founded, on the one hand, the doctrine of the Parallel Cults of Soul and Body, and, on the other, the philosophy of Li Hio, which flourished during the Sung and Ming dynasties. In this way the Dhyana teaching, which is the most original of the Chinese schools of Buddhism, from the time of the T'ang dynasty came to be one of the essential characteristics of Chinese thought.

Buddhism Elsewhere in the Far East

"In Japan, Buddhism was derived from China. But the prevailing mythological cult of ancestors, being itself a religion, prevented it from becoming universal. The only forms of Buddhism which were borrowed by the Japanese from China were the Ching Tu Tsung and the Pi Mi Tsung, or the Shingon schools; the Jo-to-shin-shiu and Nichi-ren-shiu schools were created by the Japanese themselves. The blending of the symbols of the sun and the lotus was but an indication of a general fusion of Buddhism and national tradition. Many changes have taken place in the Buddhist movement during the last thirty years in Japan; these for the most part have been along the lines of the adoption of Christian forms and organization, and in the popularizing of Buddhism by a study of its history.

"At present there are three important centres of Buddhism, not including the land of its birth. Indian Buddhism was suppressed successively by Brahmanism and Mahommedanism, and has ceased to be of any importance, except that many of the sacred Sanskrit texts are preserved in Nepal.

"A branch of the Hinayana school, of which the scriptures were in the Pali language, was introduced at the time of Asoka into Ceylon, where it has flourished ever since. Ceylon is now the center of Buddhism for Burma, Siam, and other countries of southern Asia, and is also the chief source of study for Buddhist scholars of the West. To-day the Buddhist priests of Ceylon are trying to restore the missionary zeal of the old religion, and are carrying their preaching as far as London. It is to be hoped that this branch of Buddhism which is derived from the Hinayana school and confined to the exposition of the Pali scriptures, will enlarge its views to include the full scope of the Mahayana doctrine.

"The second center is Thibet. Since the foundation of Red Lamaism by Padma Sambhava, and Yellow Lamaism by Tson Kha Pa, Thibet has been the Buddhist center for Mongolia and Manchuria. The original Mahayana texts are preserved in Thibet, and the doctrine of the Tantric and the Mahayana schools can be considered as relatively complete. Thibetan Buddhism, however, ignores the Hinayana doctrine, and shows traces of the influence of Brahamanism. Moreover, this branch has absorbed many of the pre-Buddhistic beliefs of Thibet, such as the Bon-Bon religion, a form of demonology, so that the pure doctrine has unfortunately been obscured.

"The third center is China, including Japan and Korea in its sphere of influence. Chinese Buddhism began with the visits of the great Buddhist apostles who brought with them the sacred writings in Sanskrit and Pali, which they translated and expounded. Later, Chinese Buddhists, such as Fa Hsien (法現), Hsuan Chuang (玄奘), Yi Ching (義淨), Sung Yun (宋雲), and Wu Kong, went to India in search of more sacred literature. By a continuous series of pilgrimages, translations, and commentaries for several centuries, China was able to collect all the Buddhist doctrines that existed in India, the Mahayana as well as the Hinayana and the Tantric doctrines. From that time on, Chinese Buddhism began to develop along is own lines. During the Wei and T'ang dynasties (approx. 600-900 A. D.), there were no less than thirteen great schools. The Dhyana school, which taught the full meaning of enlightenment and the way to its attainment, came to represent the fundamental spirit of Buddhism. From a development, of the teachings of Dharmakara and Vasubandhu (Shih Chin 世親), and the assimilation of the Mahayana and Hinayana doctrines, the T'ien T'ai and the Hua Yen doctrines arose.

"Although Chinese Buddhism has shown signs of decline during the last few centuries, its foundations are nevertheless unshaken, and with the collaboration of Ceylon and Thibet it should be possible to create a world-wide movement to-day.

The Part of T'ai Hsu Himself

"For more than twenty years I have given my time to the study of the Buddhist doctrines, and I think that I have learn-

ed something about the nature of the true teaching of Buddha. That there exist many different schools of Buddhism, many other religions besides Buddhism, and many philosophical and scientific beliefs not in sympathy with religion, does not discourage me. On the contrary, the various non-Buddhistic teachings have all the more made me appreciate the real value of Buddhism. I am of the opinion that only prejudice based on mistaken conceptions of true Buddhism can prevent its spread throughout the world.

"Material progress has now brought all parts of the world into close contact, and civilization tends to become more and more unified. It is very necessary that the Buddhist doctrine, which is fully capable of uniting all the existing forms of civilization, should spread throughout the world so that it may become a compass, as it were, for the guidance of the human mind.

"A survery of Chinese Buddhism to-day will reveal many signs of its growing significance. Buddhist texts which were only studied by priests and hermits are now in the hands of many scholars, and chairs of Buddhism, which were only to be found in temples and monasteries, are now established under the auspices of national and provincial authorities. Doctrines which once had nothing to do with the habits of common individuals and the customs of communities, are now brought into close relation with every-day life.

The Significance of Buddhism

"The significant teachings of Buddhism may be summarized from four different aspects: its relation to a philosophy of life, its relation to natural science, its relation to intuition and the human heart, and its relation to the unification of apparently conflicting tendencies.

"In the first place, the ten Buddhist precepts should be adopted to order our life in accordance with the moral code, so that a civilization based on the Mahayana doctrine may be built up. We should give everyone the best environment and opportunity to discover and develop his latent good qualities in keeping with the doctrine of the Ten Stations, until by degrees all will have reached the perfect happiness of enlightenment.

"In relation to natural science, we must recognize that Buddhism is the only religion which does not introduce conceptions contrary to modern discoveries derived from the experimental school. On the contrary, Buddhism rather confirms many scientific concepts and on more than one subject can furnish a point of departure. Furthermore, Buddhism, by its true concept of the universe, its appeal to intuitional understanding, and its humanistic attitude, is able to supplement and fill the gap left open by science in its concern with the objective and with the materialistic.

"This leads us to the third phase of Buddhist teaching, namely, its relation to intuition and the human heart. In contrast with philosophy and science, which are the products of the senses and the intellect, the most essential aspect of Buddhism is born from the profound depths of the Intuition. While our intellectual capacities may differ to a considerable degree, the direct intuition of every one will necessarily grasp the essential truth of the Universe as taught by Buddhism. The Buddhist teachings may at times appear very difficult in the innumerable expositions which have been written; and yet, if we can first of all open our heart after the manner of Buddha, we shall easily find glimpses of the truth. Though we cannot expect to attain perfect enlightenment at once, we shall have the consolation of never again falling into the darkness of ignorance in regard to the nature and goal of life.

"Finally, in relation to the question of unity, Buddhism is able to offer a feasible solution for a unification of the apparently, incompatible views in our thought and the apparently conflicting interests in our action. Buddhism clearly shows that controversies such as occur between speculative metaphyciisans and experimental observers are of necessity due to the incompleteness of each, and that competition culminating in mutual destruction is nothing but a lack of of wisdom and failure to realize that helping others is to help oneself and hurting others is to do oneself double injury."

New York, May 2, 1929.

Delegates to the International Industrial Conference to be Nominated

In accordance with a petition from Chiang Mon-lin, Minister of Education and H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, six delegates are to be nominated by jointly the Central Research Institute, the Chinese Engineering Society, the Science Society of China and other industrial and scientific bodies to attend the International Industrial Conference to be held in Tokyo, Japan, in October. The travelling, expenses of the delegates, which are estimated at $500 each will be appropriated and remitted by the Ministry of Finance.

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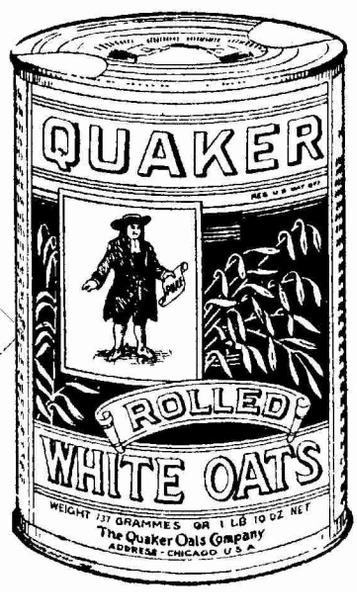

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Europe's Experiences With Bank Notes

BY EDWARD KANN

(This article by Mr. Kann, dealing with the experiences of China and other countries in connection with the issuance of bank-notes, is the second of a series which Mr. Kann has contributed to the China Weekly Review and the Chinese Economic Journal. Other articles of the series will appear in succeeding issues of The Review.)

Though two wrongs are not capable of making one right, —let us see whether China was not surpassed in the magnitude of banknote issues and banknote repudiations, or at least depreciations, which have taken place in the Occident. The following instances may serve as comparison.

Banknotes in Great Britain

Great Britain's banking organisation and financial policy is rightly being considered worthy to serve as model to the world. But even in this instance circumstances have brought about deviations from the path of perfection.

Upon the outbreak of the Napoleonic War, in 1793, the financial situation in England was satisfactory. Notes in circulation amounted to only £11,000,000, all well secured. Four years later the financial status had become apprehensive, due to the long warfare, coupled with poor crops. This led to the issue of an order in Council, restraining the banks of issue from redeeming their notes in specie. Nevertheless there was no inflation of currency as yet, but in 1810 the situation had become worse, culminating in an irredeemable note issue of £25,000,000. In 1812 the value of notes in Great Britain, compared with gold, had declined to 75 %, and a year later to 71 %. Shortly thereafter about 200 country banks had to close their doors. However, in 1818 the notes issued by the Bank of England had regained their face value. In 1821 the resumption of specie payment was decreed. Experience had taught Great Britain to finance her wars by taxation and not by over-issuing inconvertible paper money.

In 1833 the Bank of England obtained the right of the sole issue of banknotes in London, but the provincial banks continued to circulate their notes outside of London. In 1844, a law was submitted by Sir Robert Peel, as a consequence of which the note issuing department of the Bank of England was completely separated from the Banking Department,—a feature which has been adopted by the new Central Bank of China at Shanghai. In 1844 there were 207 private bankers and 72 joint stock banks in Great Britain issuing notes. In 1892 the emission of banknotes was in the hands of (aside from the Bank of England) 68 private and 37 joint-stock banks, apart from 10 Scotch and 6 Irish financial institutions. In 1914 only 12 other banks had retained the right of note issue in Great Britain, their circulation being merely 2% of the total.*

The World War

Upon the outbreak of the World War the note circulation of the Bank of England amounted to £29,317,000. In October, 1919, she had in circulation £83,705,000, to which is to be added the currency notes circulating in the United Kingdom, namely £338,436,000, making a total circulation of £422,141,000, i.e. an increase of £392,824,000 in the paper currency of the country.*

Immediately upon the outbreak of the Great War the Bank of England was empowered to suspend redemption in gold. At one time the value of the country's currency declined to 66% of its original value (1 £ was U. S. $3 23 on February 4, 1920), but since then banknotes have once more become redeemable in gold bars, reaching their full gold value at which they are now being maintained without difficulty.

The following figures relate to the circulation of the Bank of England's notes in olden times: (as of February).

1792	£ 11,300,000
1800	£ 16,800,000
1810	£ 21,000,000
1820	£ 25,300,000

Banknotes in France

La Banque de France, in whom is vested the issue of paper money, was founded in 1800 with private capital, but under Government control. Its predecessors, La Banque Generale and La Caisse d'Escompte, had failed, leaving large quantities of irredeemable banknotes in the hands of the public. The critical times through which France passed during the 18th century were responsible for some of the most sensational examples of depreciation and repudiation of fiat money. In endeavouring to describe the situation as it then existed one cannot do better than quote Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman's masterly historical sketch from "Currency Inflation and Public Debts", published by the Equitable Trust Co. in 1911.

"In France the eighteenth century witnessed two episodes of money inflation. The first was in connection with the famous Mississipi scheme of the audacious speculator, John Law, who succeeded, in the second decade, in securing control of public finances. The paper bills which he issued soon degenerated from convertible banknotes into legal tender, irredeemable government paper. And there were issued of these, in progressively large batches, a sum which finally amounted to over 3,070 million livres. When after a period of most unexampled speculation, riotous extravagance, and illusory prosperity, the crash came in 1720, France was brought to the brink of bankruptcy and multitudes were precipitated into the abyss of ruin.

The Assignats

"The second episode occurred during the revolution. When Montesquieu made his famous report in 1789 he estimated the public debt of France at about 1,186 million livres. In the face of this situation and the pressing needs of the treasury, Lecouteulx de Canteleu proposed the creation of the famous *assignats* or paper money based on the security of the lands of the clergy, which had just been confiscated. Although the original issue was restricted to 400 million livres, the fiscal pressure, due to the outbreak of the war, led to continually greater emissions. The forced loan of 1793 of one billion which was imposed, as the law read, "upon the selfish and indifferent rich", proved to be so inadequate that the limit of the *assignats* was now raised in the same year to 3,100 millions. Shortly thereafter, however, the limit was removed and by September, 1796, the issue of *assignats* had reached the prodigious sum of over 45½ billions. As in the United States, they had been made legal tender and had been accompanied by a limitation of prices, known as the *maximum*. But so great were the inflation and the corresponding depreciation that when they were replaced by the new bills, known as *mandats territoriaux*, they were redeemed at the rate of 30 to 1. The new notes, however, soon went the way of the old and by the end of the year their value vanished completely and they disappeared from circulation. As in the United States the suffering was incalculable and the real burdens were borne by the honest and patriotic.

"In the words of the most recent historian of the episode: 'It was now that there appeared in all their gravity the innumerable calamities, political, administrative, economic, military, moral and social, which inevitably follow the ever-growing issue of an irretrievably depreciated paper money; the ruin of the Treasury, crushed on the one hand by the insignificance of the revenues paid in paper of a nominal value, and, on the other, by the growth of the expenditures necessarily met (at least in large part) in actual values; the increasing difficulty in procuring food, the commodities more and more fleeing from a paper sunk so low; impotence and inertia of the administration, deprived by the worthlessness of this paper of all its means of activity; the melting away of the army, gradually destroyed by the misery into which it is plunged by the impossibility of utilising the money, and by the wholesale desertion which inevitably follows: the upsetting of fortunes; the sudden enrichment of all debtors, except the state, and the ruin of all creditors through the payment, in illusory values, the sums contracted for and expressed in real values; universal demoralisation; fever of gambling and stock jobbing taking the place of the love of work and the practice of thrift.'"

This vivid description of events, as they existed 133 years ago in France, may aptly be applied to present-day conditions in China, though it ought to be emphasized that disorganisation in connection with note circulations is now by no means universal throughout the entire country.

The following figures give some indication regarding the issue and depreciation of banknotes in France in olden times:

In circulation:

in 1718	148,600,000	livres
Issued 1719	980,500,000	,,
,, to Sept. 1720	2,940,700,000	,,
Total	4,069,800,000	livres

Assignats issued and circulating in France:

1791 June 1	912,000,000	livres	1794 May 1	5,891,000,000	livres
Oct. 1	1,151,000,000	,,	Oct. 1	6,618,000,000	,,
1792 Sep. 22	1,972,000,000	,,	1795 Apr 1	12,338,000,000	,,
1793 Jan. 1	2,826,000,000	,,	Oct. 1	17,879,000,000	,,
Aug. 1	3,776,000,000	,,	1796 Jan. 1	27,565,000,800	,,
			Sep. 7	45,579,000,000	,,

*Vide Dr. Georg Obst "Das Bankgeschaeft", Stuttgart, 1921.

* ,, F. W. Spalding "Foreign Exchange & Foreign Bills", London, 1928.

Depreciation of Assignats in France:

1 Louis d'or of 24 livres was worth in assignats:

1789	Aug. 31	24.4	
1790	Dec. 25	26.1	
1791	Dec. 27	35.5	
1792	Nov. 30	34.8	
1793	Oct. 8	81.-	
1794	Jan. 12	59.3	
	Dec. 30	120.-	
1795	Feb. 24	137.-	
	May 15	360.-	
	Sep. 15	1145.-	
	Dec. 15	4100.-	
1796	Mar. 15	7100.-	
	May 25	12000.-	
	June 5	17950.-	

The Great War caused an immediate cessation of gold payments which have been restored in 1928 only, when the French franc was stabilized at 124.21 to the £. Before this measure was taken the value of French currency had declined up to nearly 10% of its original worth, for on July 21, 1926, 1 franc was quoted at 2 cents U. S. currency, instead of 19.3 cents. Before the War, the Banque de France's note circulation, expressed in English currency, amounted to £236,476,000. In the autumn of 1919 her notes in circulation amounted to the equivalent of £1,471,977,000, an increase of £1,235,501,000.

By Act of July 22, 1926, the legal maximum limit of the Banque de France's note issue was fixed at francs 59,431,000,000, but within the two following years this limit was not infrequently overstepped.

In June, 1928, the redemption of notes in gold has been resumed in France, after the original value of the franc had been reduced by about 80%.

Banknotes in Italy

The unity of Italy as an empire dates back to 1861. The new commonwealth had to take over the national debts of the former constituent Italian states. Almost immediately preparations were made for war against Austria, the universal origin of inflation. Almost from the start Italy was saddled with an annual interest charge of 144 million lire, representing a capital of almost 3 billions.

Economic conditions grew worse in course of the next few years. Further large loans were floated by the government, and considering that these became available only on an 8% interest basis, the burden for the state Treasury grew rapidly. In 1866 the Government took over the notes then in circulation and promptly added thereto; by March, 1868, over 1 billion lire in banknotes were in circulation, causing considerable depreciation. In 1874, the total note issue of the six leading banks invested with the privilege of issue exceeded 1,560 million lire.

Effort to Halt Depreciation

Organised efforts were then made to halt the depreciation. A consortium was formed by the 6 banks of issue who emitted now unified consortial notes. These were loaned to the Government against interest and made legal tender. In 1881, the Government decided gradually to convert these consortial notes into government paper (*biglietti di staio*). Two years later monetary reform was seriously taken in hand and preparations were made for the introduction in Italy of the gold standard. However, the economic situation formed a barrier to real improvements. By 1892 the government debt had grown so heavy that the authorities had to have recourse to decree the irredeemability of the government notes and the inconvertibility of banknotes. This measure caused a renewed depreciation of fiat money.

Beginning from 1893 the position turned to the better. Three of the banks of issue were amalgamated to form the Banca d'Italia, and henceforth the institutions authorised to issue notes were the Bank of Naples, the Sicilian Bank and the Banca d'Italia. The newly issued banknotes were adequately secured by gold reserves and deprived of their legal-tender quality. By 1902 Italy's banknotes were at par with gold.*

The following figures indicate the gold premium on Italy's paper currency in certain years:*

1866	7.81	1875	8.27
1868	9.82	1878	9.42
1870	4.50	1879	11.19
1872	8.66	1881	1.88
1873	14.21	1882	2.65

Italy, having been one of the combatants during the World War, was directly affected as regards inflation and depreciation of currency. Her paper currency fell as low as 0,0335 dollars per lire (on December 28, 1920), as compared with gold par of 0.193 U. S. $. For about 6 years thereafter, the value of Italian currency was about 75 % below original parity, until the lire was stabilised, in 1927, at about 91 to the pound.

*Vide Edwin R.A. Seligman, "Currency Inflation and Public Debts", 1921.

*Vide Edwin R. A. Seligman "Curency Inflation and Public Debts", 1921.

Banknotes in Spain

Amongst the Occidental countries Spain had the distinction of starting the first bank and also of issuing paper money first. The Bank was opened in A. D. 1401, while paper money was for the first time issued in 1483 by the Duke Tendella at Alhama. Curiously enough this novel idea was inaugurated in connection with the necessity of paying the troops at a moment when there was not enough metallic currency available. Thus it will be seen that from olden times to this day paper money is closely allied with soldiers and war.

The modern history of paper currency dates, however, from 1780, when Charles III issued paper notes under the style of *Vales Reales* in preparation for the war with England. Three years later, upon the establishment of the National Bank, these notes became convertible banknotes, circulating for some time even at a premium. However, in 1793, when war against France was started, Charles IV changed these notes into irrredeemable government paper of which he made a large overissue. By 1799 over 2¼ million pesetas had been issued; an attempt was then made to declare this first money legal tender. However, the measure met with no success, for in 1808 the notes were depreciated to the extent of 58%. In 1811 there was a further decline up to 96% of the original value, but 2 years later the loss had receded to 56%, due to the Government declaring itself liable for the payment of the depreciated fiat money and agreeing to accept the notes in payment of taxes.

Repudiation of the Paper Debt

The advent of peace made it possible to find a solution for the difficulty. In 1817/18 the *Vales* were decreed convertible, but only to the extent of one-third of their face value, into consolidated 6% certificater. 5 *Vales* in paper were made receivable for 1 in gold. This meant that resumption of specie payments was effected by what amounted to virtual repudiation of four-fifth of the outstanding paper debt. The consequent suffering amongst the people was intense, and it required several years to find a new equilibrium of economic life.

In 1829 the National Bank was liquidated and replaced by the Spanish Bank of San Fernando, which obtained the privilege of note issue. In 1844, some other Spanish banks were permitted to emit banknotes. The outbreak of the revolution, in 1848, caused a suspension of specie payments and a consequent declaration of inconvertibility of notes. However, the Government assumed full liability with regard to existing issues and agreed to receive banknotes in settlement of taxes. The balance of government notes still in circulation concurrently with the banknotes was finally redeemed in 1851 with 20% discount, the *Vales* being exchangeable for 3 % Consolidated Bonds. From now on the circulation consisted of banknotes only.

In 1856 a free banking law was enacted in Spain, and in 1864 it was found that 21 banks had 263 million pesetas of notes outstanding. Due to prolonged political trouble the convertibility of the Government Bank's note issue was again suspended. In the following decade the banknotes position turned still worse. In 1874 the Bank of Spain was again made the Central Bank. The outbreak of civil war led to a large increase of the note circulation which, by 1882, exceeded 750 million pesetas. Concurrently an enormous increase in the size of Spain's national debt had taken place, her foreign debt amounting, in 1877, to 4,379 million pesetas, almost all of which having been squandered in the financing of a ruinous civil war.

Until the end of the nineteenth century the political and economic situation remained highly unsatisfactory. The value of Spanish currency fell accordingly. With the arrival of the new century was there an improvement discernible. Slowly the depreciation of banknotes began to diminish. When the World War broke out, in 1914, the Spanish national debt had risen as high as 9½ billion pesetas; but the currency situation had steadily improved and returned to almost normal.

During the few years the World War lasted, Spain, in common with almost all the rest of the globe, increased her note issue considerably. In October, 1914, Spanish banknote circulation equalled £ 76,760,000 while it had increased, in October 1919, to £ 151,676,000 in value, or nearly 100 %.

The following table shows the depreciation, in certain years, of Spanish paper currency:

	Banknote Issue Pesetas	Relation between gold and paper money
1883	270,000,000	102
1885	469,000,900	102
1890	734,000,000	104
1895	994,000,000	115
1900	1,592,000,000	130
1905	1,550,000,000	131
1910	1,715,000,000	107

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Finding the "Missing Link" in China

BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

ONE of the most important discoveries of recent times, with regard to the history of the human animal on this planet, is involved in the identification of several teeth, found in an ancient deposit in North China, as belonging to a type of creature almost human, and already distinct from the non-human types which preceded men. It is a type which in common phraseology would be labeled the "missing link". There are, indeed, a number of missing links in the chain which connects man to his ape-like ancestors, but there are connecting links already known. It is a long chain, judged from purely human standards, and link after link is being added to it.

Certainly the recent discovery in North China is of great significance in this regard. It indicates that man first became man somewhere in Asia, whether or not within China itself. It is a death-blow to the old theory, held by so many self-admiring Europeans, that humankind first developed in western Europe and spread over the world from there.

Roy Chapman Andrews' famous expedition into Mongolia, and his dinosaur eggs and other remarkable finds, have received far more publicity than this discovery in North China. Dr. Andrews is a splendid publicity man, and the work of the Central Asiatic Expedition, in co-operation with *"Asia"* magazine, is known to all the world. From an ordinary viewpoint, however, the discovery of traces of our own history, at the time when we were first setting out to be something more than ground apes, is of still greater interest. And this work, be it noted, was carried on by the Geological Survey of China, an association predominantly Chinese, with the co-operation of Dr. Davidson Black of the Peking Union Medical College, quietly and without an expense account such as the Expedition had at its disposal.

Discovery Near Peking

The teeth were found at a deposit known as the Chou Kou Tien, some fifty miles from Peking. Dr. O. Zdansky, while examining in Upsala a collection of material from this deposit, found two teeth which differed in many ways from those of modern men, but which he could not name other than human. When this information from Dr. Zdansky was received in Peking, a further investigation of the deposit was promptly decided upon by Chinese and foreign geologists and palaeontologists there. Work was begun on the same site as before in April 1927, by the Geological Survey of China. (Dr. W. H. Wong is Directer of the Survey, while he and Dr. V. K. Ting are joint editors of their publication the *"Palaeontologia Sinica."*) There was close co-operation with the Department of Anatomy of Peking Union Medical College, and Dr. Davidson Black of the College was nominally in charge, though the work was mainly carried on by Mr. C. Li of the Geological Survey (who was geologist, typographer, and official representative of the party in the field), and Dr. Birger Bohlin, palaeontologist.

Careful search finally discovered a left lower permanent molar. One tooth does not seem much to go upon, but from the shape of a tooth much can be deduced. The teeth of different animals are distinctive, and those of man are distinguishable from those of any other animal. The tooth which was found had similarities, and points of difference also, with that of a chimpanzee and that of a present-day human being, and in some ways appeared intermediary between the two.

But from a tooth, in the hands of an expert anatomist, several things besides species can be deduced, and in this case there were three teeth altogether, though two were from a different individual of different age, but apparently of the same type. Even from one tooth, however, the shape of the adjoining and the opposite teeth is indicated, and certain definite conclusions can be reached regarding the nature of the jaw in which the tooth is set, and the movement of which wears away the crown of the tooth. From a single molar, therefore (and more especially from three teeth), it is possible to state that the creature to whom the teeth once belonged was essentially human (though if we met him today we might have our doubts), but with a heavy and massive jaw such as no normal human being has in these days. The lower canine teeth (contrary to one popular idea which conceives as primitive man as possessing long fangs) did not project unduly above the general level of the other teeth.

Comparisons With Others

The teeth found were quite comparable with those of other primitive human types. They show a little advance over the Piltdown man Eoanthropus of England (who lived perhaps a hundred, perhaps five hundred thousand year ago, the remains being of not quite certain age) in some ways, and correspond most closely with a jaw of the Heidelberg type.

All that we have of the Heidelberg man, who lived in what is now central Europe one or two hundred thousand years ago, is a jaw-bone. This jaw-bone was almost human, but very massive and without a chin. It is most striking—that the teeth of the Peking man (we may as well give him his name at once) could be very well accommodated in a jaw of the Heidelberg type, and in almost no other type of jaw. This indicates that the Peking and Heidelberg men were similar, and they were quite possibly contemporaneous. In other words, we have two similar homined individuals, one in eastern China and the other in central Europe, at a period some two or three hundred thousand years ago, if the evidence of jaw and teeth is sufficient to go upon.

We know further that Heidelberg man's massive jaw was narrow behind,—perhaps too narrow to give the tongue free play to speak distinctly. Another evidence about these men was the implements they used, which were well made but much bigger than any other human implements we know, indicating very large hands, and probably big arms and very big body in general.

This type, it is to be noted, appears to be closely related to Neanderthal man, the strange savage creature who lived about 50,000 years ago in Europe. He also was chinless, with a heavy jaw, was perhaps incapable of distinct speech, stooped forward, apparently could not hold his head erect, and was very thick-set. He was possibly a direct descendant of the still more massive type represented by the Heidelberg man, and therefore related to the Peking man. And the Neanderthal men were clearly and unmistakeably human, in spite of their differences from present-day races of men.

Asia the First Home of Man

Osborn declared in 1900 that ancient Asia was probably mother to the life of Europe to the far west and America to the far east of it. Here "there evolved the most remote ancestors of all the higher kinds of mammalian life which exist today.....theoretically we are certain that it was part of a broad migration and dispersal belt which at one time linked together the colonies of France and Great Britain with those of the Rocky Mountain region of Wyoming and Colorado." This theory has now been confirmed.

When the glacial period began, half a million years ago or so, there were already in existence creatures almost human, which became, during the hundreds of thousands of years when most of Europe was covered with greas glaciers much of the time, truly human. Asia during this period (the period to which the Peking man belogs) was never covered with ice as was Europe, even in the coldest parts (excepting of course in the mountains), and man could have continued his development here at times when he was frozen out of most of Europe.

In fact at the times when Europe was being choked by glaciers in the north and an arctic climate in the south, Asia was more habitable than ever, owing to the increase of moisture, covering barren land with grass, grass-land with forest, and rendering the deserts of central Asia more and more capable of supporting life. The remains of the great inland lakes of those days are evident today from Mongolia and Sinkiang through to the Caspian Sea.

Communication between Europe and Asia, at the time of the Peking man, was much more difficult than now, as there still existed, as before the glacial period, the enormous Ural Gulf connecting the Arctic Ocean with the great sea which included both the Black and Caspian Seas (north of the Caucasus, then a peninsula). Migration was possible via Asia Minor, which was then continuous with the Balkan peninsula, as at that time the Mediterrancan, cut off from the ocean, consisted of a couple of big inland lakes. Dr. Black considers the route to have been from the Caspian basin to Europe and along the northern Black Sea litteral (though until comparatively recent times the Black Sea and Caspian have usually been connected).

Great Significance

Dr. Black's study of the tooth most recently found, and of its relations with the two previously discovered and with other teeth, is contained in Series D, Vol. VII, of *Palaeontologia Sinica.* From this excellent study has been taken all of the above material with direct reference to the tooth itself and its relations with others. Dr. Black's conclusion is that the tooth is essentially human. The creature to whom it belongs has been named Sinanthropus (Man of China), a new genus, species pekinensis. The anatomist concludes:

> "The occurrence of Sinanthropus in the basal lower Quaternary of Eastern Asia is a fact of great significance in its bearing upon the problem of human origin and

(*Continued on page 509*)

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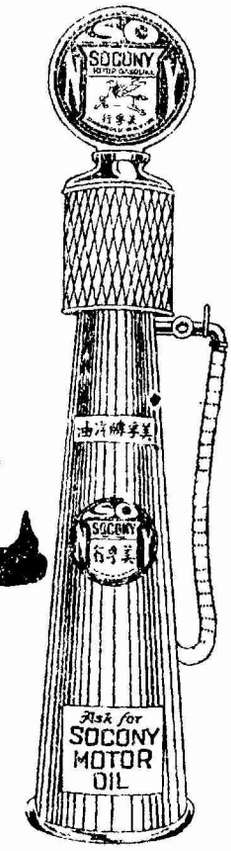

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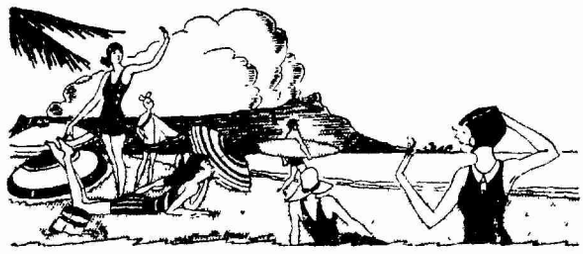
美孚行



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A Move to Make The Philippines "Dry"

BY WILLIAM E. (PUSSYFOOT) JOHNSON

(*The Christian Century, April 11*)

ALL this current talk in and out of congress about limiting the amount of sugar and other Philippine products imported into the United States, this talk about an embargo on Filipino workers, this talk about adding this or that handicap to Filipino activities, raises an Egyptian swarm of questions as to the future as well as the present of these people. Curiously enough, nobody suggests the limitation of the exportation of American products to those islands or limiting Americans in any way as to their activities among these people. Thirty years ago, the Philippine islands—more than seven thousand of them—found themselves lying on the American doorstep like a foundling child. What is to become of them? Where are they going? These are the questions the Filipino people are asking.

An inspector going through an express car saw a goat. "Where is that goat going?" he asked the messenger in charge.

"Hanged if I know; he's eaten up his tag."

So when it is seriously proposed to limit Philippine products coming into the United States, or to place unusual limitations on the activities of the Filipino people, these folks want to know. For it is nowhere proposed to limit American exports to the Philippines or to place any handicap on American activities there.

An International Waif

For eighteen hundred years these islands have been bandied about, ruled or misruled by one people after another until now they find themselves, like a waif, dumped into America's back yard. America says she does not want them and yet growls because Japan or some other might covet them.

Since the year 200 A. D., the Philippine Islands have been subject to the domination of the Hindu-Malayan empires, to the Javanese empire of Madjapahit, to China under the Ming dynasty, in part to Japan and Moslem chiefs, to Spain, to Dutch raiders, to pirates, and now to America. What next? Independence? Perhaps, sometime.

America has opened more than seven thousand public schools, raised the literacy rate by more than 35 per cent, established roads, parks hospitals, libraries and public institutions galore. The Filipino is quick to recognize and appreciate all this. Yet, under American administration, the liquor traffic has developed by leaps and bounds. In the last five years, the consumption of domestic liquors alone has increased by an average of 1,000,000 litres per year. The San Miguel brewery has become the most powerful organization in the islands. The prison population for years has increased annually by about 350 convicts. There was little or no liquor traffic before the American occupation, except among the Spaniards and foreign residents.

It would be unjust to say that America or the American administrators have deliberately fostered the drink traffic. They have not. What they have done is to follow a sort of laissez faire policy—let it alone. The liquor interests, quick to see the opening, have done the rest. A brewer can smell a dollar a long distance away. They are not at all finicky as to how they get the dollar, just so they get it. America has shunted the liquor problem on to the Filipinos and the Filipinos have waited for something to happen. Nothing happened except that the liquor dealers waxed fat, ruthless and arrogant over their opportunity. They have started no movement looking to the limitation of their own activities. Nor have the Filipinos done anything, because Filipino politicians are much like other politicians—they were not hunting trouble for themselves.

Laissez Faire

But a short time ago certain things began to dawn on the Filipino people. They saw that the eighteenth amendment undoubtedly covered the Philippine islands, though in view of the Jones autonomy act, it is not likely that the Volstead act did so apply. They saw congress reluctant to act, preferring that the Filipinos themselves deal with the problem as, in the long run, they would have to do anyhow, for the organic act itself pledged ultimate independence to the people.

They saw that their own legislature had complete and undoubted power to restrict or prohibit the traffic. They had the power to become free from the domination of the drink no matter what became of independence and, having the power, they had the responsibility also. This led certain Filipino leaders of thought into an examination of the situation. Some time ago, Ignacio Villamor, then attorney general and now on

the supreme bench, conducted an investigation. As a result of his studies, he found that liquor was the potent factor in crimes against persons, like homicide, assaults, and so forth. He found that two-thirds of the provincial fiscals declared that drink was "mainly accountable" for such crimes. Accordingly, he declared that "the liquor traffic is a menace to the country". Rafael Palma, president of the Philippine University, and others made similar declarations.

Investigating the Liquor Situation

Then another curious situation developed. It appears that no liquor can be legally imported into the Philippines except under a consular invoice and American consuls will not give such invoices. So the liquor dealers simply ship it in anyhow and pay the fines for so doing and, under the benevolent attitude of the customs officials, these fines are nominal. This led Jorge Bocobo dean of the law school of the Philippine University, to declare publicly that, because the eighteenth amendment extended to the Philippines, every drop of liquor made, imported or sold in the Philippine Islands was bootleg liquor. He further declared that every law licensing the liquor traffic in the islands was illegal and that all revenues collected by virtue of such laws were illegal! By the same reasoning, every liquor dealer in the Philippine islands, licensed or unlicensed, is a bootlegger!

This situation eventually crystalized into concrete action. On January 14, about forty Filipino leaders gathered at the Cosmos club, Manila, to talk it over. The gathering was presided over by the Hon. Theodoro R. Yangco, one of the wealthiest citizens of the islands, a part blood Filipino and part Chinese. After a discussion, it was agreed to accept the situation and fight it out. Accordingly, the Philippine Islands League against Alcoholism was formed, with Mr. Yangco as president; Jorge Bocobo, as first vice-president; Dr. J. F. Cottingham, superintendent of the Philippine Methodist conference, as secretary, and with the usual committees. All except two are Filipinos. Mr. Yangco was for some years Philippine commissioner at Washington. Dean Bocobo has several times been to Washington on legal business for the Philippine government. The others backing this movement for the liberation of the Filipinos from the drink oligarchy are among the foremost men in the country.

The Filipino people have taken up this matter in deadly earnest and there are rough times ahead for the liquor interests in that country. Regardless of what is done about complete independence, the Filipino people are on the warpath against drink, on the theory that there can be no complete independence while drink dominates the country and the people.

FINDING THE "MISSING LINK" IN CHINA

(*Continued from page 506*)

dispersal. The discovery has furnished very convincing evidence of the soundness of the theory of the central Asiatic origin of primates and man suggested first so long ago by Osbern.....

"Sinanthropus in the east, and in the west Eoanthropus and Homo heidelbergensis, though contemporary, were separated by the width of two continents. It is therefore of interest to note that the latter forms occurred approximately along the 50th parallel and the former on the 40th parallel of N. Lat., equally removed respectively to the north and to the south of Lat. 450. In Asia along the latter parallel alone there extends a strip of territory, from the Caspian basin to the Yellow River valley, free from major mountain barriers, the Caspian basin being similarly accessible to Europe.....

"The known hominids of the lower Quaternary, of similarly advanced structural type, occur thus at the extreme opposite ends of the only practicable route then open for relatively rapid overland dispersal from a common and intermediate center of origin.....

"In conclusion one further point should be mentioned, namely, that the discovery of Sinanthropus in the lower Quaternary of eastern Asia provides convincing evidence that the theory of man's evolution in and dispersal from western Europe can no longer be entertained, for his earliest remains are now known from localities situated on opposite sides of the great Eurasiatic land mass."

Bureau of Social Affairs Journal

The Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai published for February the second issue of its monthly journal. The volume contains hitherto unpublished statistics gathered in the field work of the Bureau. The contents include articles on social, industrial and cultural subjects.

"*The* **ROAD** *to* **SOUTH CHINA"**

Travel on the

CANTON-HANKOW

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Uncompleted from Chuchow to Shiuchow

Completed from Shiuchow to Canton

This is the only line connecting the Yangtse valley, or the "middle country", with the southern part of China. At present it is not fully completed, but one may travel as far south as Chuchow and there secure motor transportation to the northern extremity of the southern section of the line, at Shiuchow, where the journey thence to Canton may be made comfortably by train. The section between Chuchow and Shiuchow is rapidly nearing completion, however, and it is expected that trains will operate through from Hankow to Canton within a short time.

Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

Any Tourist Agency will gladly supply further information regarding rates, schedules, accomodations, etc. Or write direct to the Traffic Manager,

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Estate No. 692
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Sara Gardiner Davis, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 11, 1929, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ALFRED C. DAVIS,
Administrator,
c/o Columbia Country Club,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
May 3, 1929.

Men and Events

Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, President of the Supervisory Yuan, is ill at the Shanghai Country Hospital.

R. I. W. Bates, representatives of the Vacuum Oil Company at Tsingtao, has been transferred to Dairen.

The Ministry of Communications has announced the starting of an air-mail service between Shanghai and Nanking on June 1.

Capt. Halsey Powell, U. S. Naval Attache at Peiping, who has been in Shanghai for several days investigating conditions, has returned to Peiping.

Sun Fo, Minister of Railway, has gone to Peiping to superinted the removal of the remains of his father, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, from Peiping to Nanking.

C. L. Austin and William A. Allen, representatives of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, have been in Shanghai for several weeks investigating conditions.

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, was the guest of honor at a meeting of the Chinese National Anti-Opium Association in Shanghai on May 16.

A number of Chinese newspapermen connected with Shanghai newspapers have departed for Mukden on an inspection trip pertaining to conditions in Manchuria.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Yunnan Province and after several days here is planning to proceed to Peiping.

L. H. Gabb of the Asiatic Petroleum Company who was seriously wounded by Chinese soldiers at Changteh, Hunan early in April, arrived in Shanghai this week for medical treatment and a prolonged rest.

An article by B. Y. Lee pertaining to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, which appeared in *The Review* on May 4 stated that there are 3,000 chambers of commerce in China. The number should have been 300.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration has signed a contract with the Baldwin Locomotive Company for a number of new locomotives.. The initial installment on the payment, amounting to G.$63,520 was paid on May 8.

A concert for members and friends of the association was given in the Lounge of the Foreign Y. M. C. A. building at 9 p. m. Tuesday, May 14. The entertainers were O. M. Green, pianist, and Mrs. H. W. P. McMeekin, soprano, accompanied by Miss Mable Jansen at the piano.

A son, Wilson Archer, was born on April 6, in New York, to Mr. and Mrs. Willard L. Nash. Mr. Nash was formerly a member of the faculty of Soochow University, Soochow, but is now a member of the faculty of Riverdale Country School, Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York City.

Francis Gaskill and Wentworth Brown, two recent graduates of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., are in Shanghai on a trip of investigation through the Far East. After several weeks in China they are planning to return to the United States by way of Russia and Europe.

C. Kuangson Young, director of the Intelligence and Publicity Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Shanghai Sanitarium sometime ago, has recovered and has resumed his duties at the office which is located at No. 25 Jinkee Road.

Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late leader of the Kuomintang, who has been in Europe for the past two years is reported to have arrived in Mukden on her way to Peiping in order to accompany the body of Dr. Sun from that city to Nanking for the official funeral services in Nanking on June 1.

Dr. Geo. Sellett, U. S. District Attorney departed on Monday, May 13 for Tientsin. Other officials of the Court including Judge Milton D. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston R. Porter and Miss Sara Tuttleman, departed later in the week also for Tientsin where a session of the U. S. Court will be held.

The cases of the Chinese Government against the Great American Insurance Company and the Merchants Fire Insurance Company of New York, has been set for June 11 in the U. S. Court. The claim, which is for $132,000 is for losses which the Government suffered through Telephone Exchange in Wuchang in 1927.

K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, who has returned to Japan, held conferences with officials of the Japanese Government in Tokyo this week on the matter of a new Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty, the first conference for a renewal of which was held in Nanking prior to Mr. Yoshizawa's departure from China.

The Japanese Government has announced that it will be represented at the state funeral of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Nanking

on June 1 by T. Inukai, veteran statesman, who will be the personal representative of General-Baron Tanaka, Premier. K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, will also attend as the official Japanese representative.

The Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion in Shanghai will take its annual pilgrimage to Sungkiang, located on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, on Sunday, May 26. Persons desiring to accompany the party have been asked to send their applications to M. C. Cheek, Commander of the Legion.

A report from Peiping, which appeared in the *Chin Pao* the Kuomintang newspaper on May 11, stated that "certain authorities" had opened negotiations with an American syndicate for the purchase of railway materials, the amount of money involved being G.$20,000,000 in the form of a loan to bear four percent interest and to be repaid in installments.

The Min Sen Omnibus Company of Kaifeng, Honan has announced the inauguration of a long-distance bus service connecting Loyang with Tsaochow, Chowkow and Hsuchang, the number of buses in use being forty. It was stated that the service will be extended to Sianfu, Shensi province as soon as more omnibuses, which have been ordered in Shanghai, arrive.

The *United Press* in a massage which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on May 15 stated that the Radio Corporation of America has arranged for the inauguration of a domestic service serving thirty of the chief cities of the United States, the American domestic service to link up directly with the Radio Corporation's service between America and China and the Philippines.

A report from Nanking which appeared in the *Republican Daily News* on May 14 stated that 3,100 cadets recently participated in competitive examinations held under the auspices of the Government for the purpose of selecting students to be sent abroad for military study in America and Europe. The report stated the students will remain abroad six years and will be provided with initial expenses amounting to $10,000 each.

The Administrative Yuan of the National Government has refused to accept the resignation of Y. L. Tong, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs and has asked Mr. Tong to resume his duties. Mr. Tong departed from Nanking and resigned his position several days ago on account of the trouble which developed between Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Since leaving Nanking Mr. Tong has been residing in Shanghai and according to report is planning to take a trip abroad.

The Special Y. M. C. A. Conference

Dr. John R. Mott, formerly Student Secretary of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A., spoke in the Community Church on Sunday, May 12. He has come to Shanghai as Chairman of the International Missionary Council. Since leaving China, Dr. Mott has been made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, and has received honorary LL. D. degrees from Edinburgh and Princeton Universities. While in China he will attend conferences of the National Christian Council in Peking, Hankow, Shanghai and Hangchow. His wife, his daughter and a secretary, Mr. Schram, accompany him. They will return to the United States on May 24.

A special Y. M. C. A. leaders' conference, held in Dr. Mott's honor, formally opened Monday morning at 9:30 A. M. in the Allen Memorial Church, Quinsan Road, with delegates from more than 20 city associations in the various parts of China in attendence. The cities represented at the opening session include Amoy, Chengtu, Chungking, Hangchow, Hongkong, Kaifeng, Nanchang, Nanking, Peiping, Shanghai, Soochow, Tientsin, Tsingtao and Wuhu.

Dr. John R. Mott, delivered the principal address of the morning on the subject of "Present Day Leadership Required in the Y. M. C. A." Commencing his address by pointing out the great opportunities as well as the challenging problems confronting the Y. M. C. A. movement in China today, Dr. Mott asserted that the leadership needed to successfully meet these opportunities and problems is a leadership that is comprehending, creative, statesmanlike and heroic. Only through a leadership of this the kind, Dr. Mott concluded, can the Y. M. C. A. in China and all the world over hope to catch the imagination of the youth of today and to be of the greatest service to the present generation. On Tuesday morning Dr. Mott spoke on "The Y. M. C. A. as a World-wide Brotherhood" and pointed out that there now are between 9,000 and 10,000 branches of the association firmly established in approximately 50 different countries of the world.

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Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Mukden Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Mukden Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

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In Jessfield Park

BY MARC T. GREENE

in the Christian Science Monitor

ON the first Sunday of my return visit to Shanghai after a long absence I went out to Jessfield Park, as I had usually done on the warm summer Sundays in 1926. For Jessfield Park is Shanghai's great breathing-spot, its beautiful international playground, a gathering-place for twenty peoples, one of the fairest parks in the world. To those who have lived long in Shanghai, or to those who have visited here but briefly, it is a treasured possession or a delightful memory.

I have called Jessfield Park an international playground and for many years it has been that. There have mingled on its broad lawns, in its woody paths, beside its little streams and lakes and abundant flower gardens, and on summer evenings about its bandstand, Europeans of every nationality, far-come folk from the other side of the world, visitors from Australia and South America, Americans and British, Russians and Germans and Italians who have, for one reason or another, come to regard Shanghai as home.

* * * *

The park has been an international pleasure ground in every sense, such a one as does not exist elsewhere, an unforgettable feature of the most extraordinary community in the world. But the time has come—and I record it with a deep feeling of gratification—when it is more, even, than international. The time has come when it is a greater thing than that, when its charm has become enhanced tenfold, and when the pleasure which it affords the Western visitor is vastly more than ever before. For to-day Jessfield Park is interracial, the possession alike of the mingled European folk of Shanghai and of the people upon whose soil these folk have taken up their abode. Jessfield Park to-day is open to the Chinese, though until the first of June of the current year no Chinese, however attired, of whatever social stratum or whether possessed of a Western education and its attendant cosmopolitanism was permitted to enter either the arbored gradens along the Shanghai Bund or Jessfield Park. That strange inhibition, one of the most amazing and most illogical in any land or age, is now forever set aside, and the fact that it is marks nothing less than the end of an epoch and the commencement of another, in the progress of humanity toward he great goal of all-inclusive human brotherhood.

* * * *

Let me tell you briefly of one thing I saw in Jessfield Park. As I stood just inside the main entrance in the late golden afternoon when the people were streaming forth in such a wondrous and brightly-attired procession of every race and nation as you would find nowhere else on earth, I noted beside a little lake a Chinese boy, gayly clad, bright-eyed, happier, perhaps than he had ever been before. Presently a European child passing in the company of his parents saw this Chinese child by the side of the little lake.

Impelled by the kinship of childhood which knows neither East nor West, the Western boy broke away from his parents and trotted across to the Oriental child. For an instant the two stood apart a little uncertainly, eyeing each other, these products of antipodal environments, in some wonder. Beyond doubt neither had ever before encountered face to face a child like the other. But directly, as the simple good-will of childhood banished all doubt, these two gravely advanced and took one another by the hand; and the delighted smile of the Chinese seemed to me some-how to symbolize the hopeful craving for sympathy and friendliness from the West which characterizes the whole Chinese people.

Presently the parents of the European child noted what was forward, and from somewhere beyond the Chinese father and mother saw too. Both couples then came up, and for an instant I almost held my breath; for from previous experience I had reason to await somewhat apprehensively the attitude of the Europeans. But no! The friendliness of these children had had its effect even upon the parents, and I marked with immense satisfaction the smiles which passed between them as they regarded the two children together and waited for some time as the boy of the East and the boy of the West cultivated, in their childish fashion, their childish acquaintance. And for myself I was more deeply moved than I have been for a very long time.

* * * *

For do you not see what this sort of thing means? It means the advancement of the cause we are striving for; the interracial, as well as international, friendship which will bye and bye banish forever the menace of conflict and bring about the better day. By a curious association of ideas there occurred to me as, walking down town, I thought upon this incident in Jessfield Park, Kipling's immortal MacAndrew, the sturdy Scotch engineer to whom all things were symbolized in ships and in the engines of ships. I thought of the abiding faith which was so great a light to him, holding, as it did, everything of hope for the future. Hear him!

> And by that light, now mark my words—
> We'll build the Perfect Ship!

And MacAndrew speaks for us all, whatever the terms in which we declare our faith and hopes. By the light of an abiding friendship between all nations and all races we will some day build the Perfect World. And such a trifling incident as this I have recorded is significant, nay, highly suggestive, of the coming of that friendship. We need not be impatient at its long coming, remembering Whittier's

> I have not seen—I may not see—
> My hopes for men take form in fact.
> * * * * But he who deems the future sure
> The bafling present may endure!"

And so to stroll through Jessfield Park now that all men mingle happily there on a summer afternoon in summer, to mark an episode such as I have described—and there will be many like it now—is to find much ground for deeming the future sure.

Activities of the Health Department of Greater Shanghai

The Department of Public Health of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai reports the number of recorded cases of spinal meningitis for the month of April to have been 305,111 occurring in the International Settlement and 194 in the Chinese area. Most of the cases occurred in the middle of the month with the number gradually decreasing during the last ten days. Free innoculations for the disease were given to 5,080 persons during the month.

The Department also reports that from October 28 to April 29, 108,428 persons were vaccinated for smallpox. This month a campaign of free typhoid and cholera inoculations has been begun.

A school health service has been established in Greater Shanghai as a result of the Proposed School Health Program issued by the Ministry of Health in February. The service is given in 14 municipal schools having an attendance of about 10,000 and may later be extended. All students of these schools are to be physically examined within this year, and afterward once in three years. A dental clinic and an eye-ear-nose-throat clinic have been established and began to function on May 1. A physician and nurse are visiting each school twice a week for the treatment of minor ailments and the detection of communicable diseases. Vaccinations are also being administered. The regular inspection of school premises with respect to sanitation has been instituted, and schools with more than 200 students are required to have a health room. Health lectures, exhibits and first aid classes are being held. A Committee for the Promotion of School Health is to be organized by the Bureau of Public Health to carry on the work.

Banditry and Opium in Heilungkiang Province

Before banditry can be suppressed and the great possibilities of Manchuria realized, the cultivation and use of opium must be completely eradicated there, in the opinion of Charles A. Leonard, an American missionary, who has written an article describing the abuses accompanying the opium evil in the northern provinces.

Mr. Leonard expresses the conviction that opium and opium-smoking officials must be removed before banditry can be put down and there can be progress. The cultivation of opium encourages banditry, as opium can easily be taken from the people, and not being bulky, can be transported and disposed of without difficulty. Furthermore, many soldiers and others addicted to the use of opium become bandits in order to be assured of securing the drug.

In many of the towns of Heilungkiang opium smoking is openly indulged in, the drug and pipes being sold in the streets. The practice is encouraged by officials who are themselves indulgers. The reason given for the lack of interest in eradication of the evil is that it would be detrimental for business to abolish dens and brothels. Farmers are sometimes not only encouraged, but required to cultivate the poppy. At Tsitsihar station, the Chinese Eastern Railway junction for Heilungkiang City, the provincial capital, conditions are particularly bad, with opium dens opening wide out on the streets. In Harbin, also, there are evidences that conditions have grown worse during the last few months. Even in railway trains, smoking is commonly seen. Mr. Leonard attributes these conditions largely to the presence in official positions of drug addicts.

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Famine Relief in North China

I

BY GROVER CLARK

Director of Grain Purchase and Transport, China International Famine Relief Commission.

The number of seriously-affected famine sufferers in China now already is approximately ten times the number at the height of the 1920-21 famine—and conditions will get steadily worse before the crops come in the late summer. But during the entire *five months* ending April 1, 1929, less grain was moved from Manchuria toward the famine areas than was moved *each week*, on the average, all through the height of the 1920-21 famine.

With so many more people seriously hit by famine conditions, and so much less grain moving toward the famine regions from the only possible source of large supplies of grain, it is small wonder that thousands already are dying of starvation for the tens that died in 1920-21. And more tragic still is it that, in spite of everything possible that can be done, conditions will get worse rather than better.

The principal cause of the comparative failure to meet anything like adequately the wide-spread and extremely serious famine needs has been lack of money for relief work, particularly for buying grain. The shortage of rolling stock on the Chinese railways, however, has been an important factor in affecting the amount of grain moved into the famine areas—particularly of commercial grain. As realization of the gravity of the famine situation spreads in China and abroad, and as consequently more money for relief work comes in, however, the need for more transportation facilities for relief purposes will become increasingly urgent. In anticipation of this need, and to see what could be done to increase relief transportation facilities at once, the C. I. F. R. C. asked me to go to Mukden and Dairen to discuss the situation with the railway and other authorities there.

Certain things can be done to improve the relief transportation at once and to clear the way for more transportation facilities as more money becomes available. Of these I shall speak after summarizing the situation as it is and telling briefly what has been done already to move grain from Manchuria to the famine areas.

II

Some grain has gone into the famine areas from elsewhere than Manchuria. The famine regions in Shantung and Hopei, for example, have been supplied with grain moved southward on the Grand Canal, northward on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and westward from the eastern end of Shantung. The relief need in this region is primarily for money to buy the grain rather than for the grain itself.

In Suiyuan, Chahar, Shensi, Kansu and western Honan—where the famine conditions are particularly severe—on the other hand, starvation has come because, almost literally, no grain was available at any price. Money sent to these regions was of little use because the people could not eat money. The only possible way of giving relief was to get the actual food into the regions for the people to eat. The famine areas on Kansu, large as they are, are long and difficult distances from any railway. Railway lines run within reasonable distance of the affected areas in western Honan, Shensi, Chahar and Suiyuan, however, so something has been possible here by way of relief work—if grain could be got to and moved on the railways.

Most of the grain for relief, moreover, would have to come from Manchuria because this is the only part of China in which even moderately large amounts of surplus grain are available. Even in specially good years the other parts of the country, from the Yangtze Valley northward, produce little more than enough for their own needs—and this past year or two have been less than normally good years even in the regions where there have been crops.

Thus the relief transportation problem narrowed itself down, first to getting grain to some such reshipping point as Fengtai (just south of Peiping) and, second, to moving it on the Peiping-Hankow and Peiping-Suiyuan lines from this point.

The latter part of this problem has presented no serious difficulty. Both of the two latter lines mentioned are painfully short of rolling stock, but they have succeded in getting cars and locomotives to take away from Fengtai such grain as has been brought there. At no time has there been a delay of more than a few days between the arrival of grain shipments from Manchuria and the departure of the grain on its way to the famine areas to the north or west. And once started beyond Fengtai, the grain has gone through promptly.

Moreover, it might be remarked parenthetically here, the problem of transportation has not been complicated by unwillingness of the railway or government authorities to do what they could. By government order, both Nanking and provincial, all shipments of relief supplies not only have been freed from taxation of any kind but they have been hauled free of charge on all the Chinese railways. As a means of aiding in getting food into the famine areas, too, the taxes and freight charges even on grain shipped for commercial purposes to these regions have been remitted or cut considerably from the regular rates.

III

So the crux of the transportation problem has been to get grain to Fengtai. If means could be found for increasing the movement of grain southward from Manchuria, or of getting substantial amounts of grain from other sources than Manchuria to Fengtai, the main difficulty would have been overcome.

There are two possible routes from Manchuria to Fengtai. One of these is via the Peiping-Mukden Railway, the other via the South Manchuria Railway in Manchuria and then by ship to Tangku, by lighter to Tientsin and by train to Fengtai. Obviously the former not only is much quicker, if it is open at all, but much more convenient since no re-handling of the grain is involved en route, while by the sea line re-handling would be necessary at Dairen or Newchwang, Tangku and Tientsin. Also, since the Chinese railways are hauling the grain free while this could not be expected from the South Manchuria Railway or, probably, from the steamship companies, shipment by the Peiping-Mukden Railway would be considerably cheaper quite apart from the cost of re-handling.

So there was the problem: Something already was being done toward hauling relief grain on the Peiping-Mukden Railway. What more was possible? Even at best it was clear that this line could not handle all the grain that would be needed. What arrangements, therefore, could be made for shipping via Dairen or Newchwang, in part by boat?

I went into these two questions particularly during two trips to Mukden during March and early April. But before reporting the results, it will be worth telling what already had been done.

IV

A semi-government, semi-private body known as the Northeastern Famine Relief Committee, with headquarters in Mukden, has been at work since last November. One of the first problems this body tackled was transportation.

General Chu Ching-lan, vice-chairman of the committee, formerly governor of Heilungkiang province and for years one of the most widely respected "elder statesmen" of the Manchurian administration—though he had been out of active politics for some time—succeeded in persuading the Peiping-Mukden Railway to place a train of some twenty cars, with two locomotives, at his disposal for famine relief work. The first shipment by this train left Mukden the middle of December. Subsequently he succeeded in getting two more trains, making three in all (with six locomotives) for this work. This was toward the end of January. These trains have been kept busy, taking grain for famine relief down to Fengtai. One or two trips have been made into Shantung. "Train No. 19" started south on April 3.

These trains—one from December to the end of January and three since then—are absolutely all the facilities that have been available for moving famine relief grain on the Peiping-Mukden Railway. It takes about a week for each train to make the round trip. That, with the shortage of rolling stock for commercial use also, is the principal reason why less grain, relief and commercial together, has moved into the famine areas in the past five months than moved each week in 1920-21.

General Chu bought his grain at various places in Manchuria—around Chinchow, Hsinmin, Newchwang, and even as far north as Taonan and up into Heilungkiang. Part of the money for these purchases came through the Northeastern Relief Committee. The China International Famine Relief Commission supplied him with some to buy grain for that body. Some six other relief organizations—Chinese—also arranged with General Chu to buy grain for them. General Chu, with only three trains at his disposal, has been able to move grain about as fast as these various relief societies supplied money to buy it. So far he has kept grain moving for the C. I. F. R. C. as fast as that body was able to provide money for its purchase, though inevitably it took a little time to buy the grain and get it delivered to Fengtai after the C. I. F. R. C. got the money from the American Advisory Committee and passed it on to General Chu.

Besides helping in this way in transportation, the Northeastern Relief Committee has done relief work of other sorts. Altogether it has handled about $750,000.00 in this work,

according to figures supplied me covering the period from the start of work in the middle of November up to April 3.

Of this sum, $175,000 came from the C. I. F. R. C. for grain purchases for that body, (as much more has been put into General Chu's hands since April 3 to buy grain for the C. I. F. R. C.) about $290,000 has been supplied by the six Chinese relief organizations with which General Chu's committee is cooperating (practically all of this has been for grain purchases), and the balance—some $285,000—has come directly from the Northeastern Relief Committee. This body it should be noted, handles all the relief work on behalf of the Manchurian administration. The six Chinese relief societies which have turned over money to General Chu's committee (the Northeastern Relief Committee) include bodies working in Shantung, Chihli, Shensi, Shansi and Honan. Of this $750,000, over three-quarters came from purely Chinese sources.

Of its own money, the Northeastern Relief Committee gave $74,000 in cash for relief work, supplied clothes worth $23,000 and put the balance into grain which was distributed partly in Shantung, partly in Suiyuan and partly in the comparatively small famine area between Changli and Shanhaikwan. The clothing was supplied chiefly to refugees arriving in Manchuria from Shantung and other places to the south at the beginning of last winter.

It should be noted that these figures are based on a somewhat full report given me by the Northeastern Relief Committee and cover only the period between the dates given. Besides this, quite a bit of relief work, especially in caring for famine refugees from outside of Manchuria, is being done by the Mukden administration directly and indirectly.

Peiping, April 23, 1929.

Efforts at Famine Relief

The relief of famine suffering in stricken provinces has been materially aided by the action of the Ministry of Railways in providing free transportation to all supplies shipped into these areas. During the period from the end of November to the end of April, The Ministry waived charges amounting to $424,412.08 on grain and other commodities intended for the alleviation of famine conditions. The sum has been limited only by the lack of supplies to be transported and rolling stock to be pressed into service. The charges uncollected on single shipments include a number of large sums. In January the North China Famine Relief Association shipped 60,000 tons of cotton lined suits from Chinhsien to Paotung and the freight charges of $95,729.59 were left uncollected by the Ministry. The Shen-Kau-Yu Famine Relief Commission sent 50,000 bushels of grain from Fengtai to Linpao in March and the charges of $25,358.90 were waived. Other individual sums amount to thousands of dollars.

Gen. Tang Sheng-chi, who is in control of the troops along the route by which famine relief trains carry grain from Manchuria, has given an assurance to the China International Famine Relief Commission, in his own handwriting, of protection for supplies shipped by the Commission through the territory he controls. No relief grain sent along the Peiping-Mukden Railway has been subjected to taxation. A contract has been concluded between the Peiping-Mukden Railway authorities and the C.I.F.R.C. for the assignment of six locomotives and 40 freight cars to the Commission for use in the transportation of relief grain. The locomotives are to be repaired by the C.I.F.R.C., and at the end of six months, unless further arrangments are made, they are to be returned to the railway.

Two unsolicited donations of $30,000 and $21,000 have been sent by San Francisco Chinese through Cantonese banks to the C.I.F.R.C. The money has been sent without any explanation or condition, and has already been alloted to the destitute areas. The Commission has recently despatched $50,000 to meet labor relief payments in Kansu and $45,000 worth of grain to North Shensi. O J. Todd, chief engineer for the organization, and Lieut. O.J. Bales of the American Legation, have left for the famine stricken areas of Suiyan where they will investigate the possibilities for an irrigation project which will provide immediate labor relief and help to prevent crop failures in the future.

Captain Chen Wen-lin Arrivers in Canton

Captain Chen Wen-lin, the Chinese aviator who who started several weeks ago to fly from Europe to China across the continent, arrived in Canton from Indo-China on May 12. The following day he was given a public welcome by the local Aviation Department.

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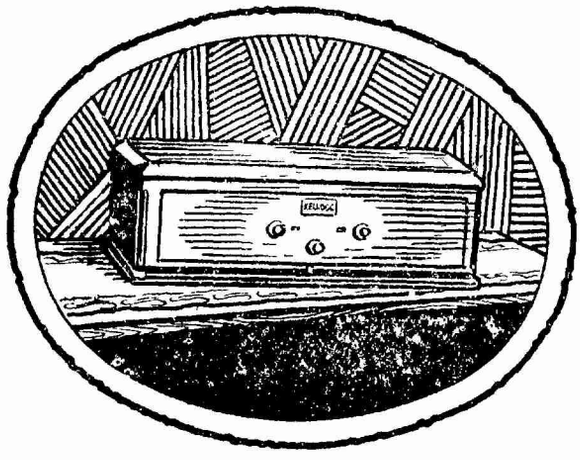

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Year-Book of Europe

The Europa Year-Book. Fourth Annual Edition. Edited by Michael Farbman. Europa Publications, Ltd., 6 Duke Street, Adelphi, W. C. 2, London.

The fourth edition of the valuable reference book "Europa" is now at hand. It includes a number of new features, some radical changes in the arrangement of the material, and a few omissions of material previously included. Opinions will vary as to the value of the alterations made.

The present arrangement gives first a directory and *who's who* of the League of Nations, international associations, peace treaty problems, and the Holy See. Part II is described as a European directory and *who's who* in politices, finance, trade, science, art and literature, but in fact it is a good bit more than this, summarizing political, economic, and cultural conditions in all European countries.

Part III, a *who's who* of non-Europeans in Europe, consists mostly of a survey and a list of persons prominent in connection with the British Empire overseas, French, Italian, and Dutch possessions abroad, and American economic relations with Europe.

Part IV consists of comparative statistical tables, this covering most of the ground included under "A Survey of Economic and Social Conditions" in previous editions of "Europa." There are several notable omissions, however, such as the sections on migration, prices and cost of living, timber and wood, oil, consumption, and progress of education. Some of these are included under other headings, but not all.

The fourth edition contains 768 pages (including index), twenty-six less than the third edition. It remains a most valuable and fully reliable publication throughout, indispensable as a reference work on Europe. H. H.

The Background of Modern China

The Foundations of Modern China, by Tang Leang-li. Published by Noel Douglas, London.

This work, by the author of "China in Revolt", is one of the very few recent works on China during its transition period which is of a durable nature and one which would repay reading by all who have enough intellectual curiosity to want to gain a closer knowledge of what China today is, and what she is undergoing in her efforts to mould herself into a unified whole. Most persons have read many books dealing with modern China, only to find themselves hopelessly lost between two cnflicting opinions, or hopelessly biased one way or another. We have had "What is Right with China" and "What is Wrong with China", and it is slight exaggeration to say that most of the recent works on the later phases of this nation's developments have fallen into line behind one or the other of these extremes.

Not so with Mr. Tang's "Foundations of Modern China". Probably the reason why most readers find themselves lost in reading of the nationalist mevement is because they have entirely neglected to take stock of the intellectual basis of that movement. Few books have been available for them on this particular phase of the subject. This work amply supplies that want, in fact, undoubtedly the most valuable section of the book is Part II dealing with the New China and the disintegration of traditional China. This section alone justifies the book and gives it permanent value.

The chapters on the gospel of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and China's struggle for national liberation review the work of China's heroic figure more compactly and more lucidly than do the works of Dr. Sun himeslf or of his most avid biographers. There is substance here, the basis of a movement which has not yet reached its apex, and the reader is able to glimpse it with a surer perspective than if his only means of interpreting the movement is from the details appearing in the columns of the daily newspapers.

While Part II is the more important part of the book, Part III is none the less interesting and vital. This concerns the attitude of the West, chapters dealing with "Early cultural contacts between China and the West", "The imperialist attitude", and "The conflict of civilisations". It is in these chapters that the reader finds himself coming in disagreement with the author, for here he seems to find deliberate misinterpretations, and a certain amount of belittlement of achievement.

On the whole, though, the book is one strongly to be recommended, especially to those readers who have their own

foundation of knowledge on China and are therefore able to make allowances for the writer's partiality, especially when he deals with China's contact with the West. R. E. S.

Shanghai, May 10, 1929.

Chinese Social Origins

Chinese Social Origins, by Herbert F. Rudd, Ph. D. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1928. 221 pages, including bibliography.

This book was first published some years ago under the title, "Chinese Moral Sentiments before Confucius". The University of Chicago Press has now issued it, hoping that a wider circle of readers may be reached. China is much in the eye of the world just now, and this book gives a clear idea of ancient moral values.

Dr. Rudd thinks that Chinese moral sentiments are the result of the race history. He says as a people the Chinese never were nomadic, and that from early times the family formed an important unit in the founding of their social order. He proves their agricultural pursuits from the very words of their language, and refutes some of the tirsories regarding their early sources and occupations. The Odes and the subjects treated in them are investigated and some interesting conclusions are reached. The author, for one thing, contrasts the Western (military) basis of conquest and enlargement of nations with the Chinese social system of past ages, which he says "appeared as a part of nature itself".

In the conclusion of the book we find these scattered sentences—"We have seen that the Chinese civilization grew up in the fertile valley of the Yellow river, where there was a homogeneous, agricultural population, and where all natural tendencies were favorable to the development of peaceful domestic life. The great stimulus to progress was in satisfying the wants and harmonizing the relationships of their own group life. Control of the land belonged nominally to the Emperor who assigned it to the feudal princes and heads of families. Hence wealth was gotten through social leadership rather than commercial enterprise... Every one from the Emperor on the throne to the poorest laborer in the fields was dependent on the favor of society, and on his own adaptation to the demands of society, for all the privileges and satisfactions of life.. Not only the social standing of the family, but also the social qualities of the individual were elements to be considered in the discussion of a marriage prospect.. We maintain that the outstanding characteristic of the Chinese people is not superstition, on the one hand, nor materialism on the other, but just this emphasis upon the personal relationships."

It is unfortunate that this book has no index, but to offset this lack the chapters are well captioned and subdivided so that the table of contents may be used for reference purposes.

G. B. S.

Edward B. Bruce, Once Far Eastern Promoter; Now Artist

The Shanghai newspapers on May 10, published an *Associated Press* story about one "Edward Bruce, American Artist, Captures Paris" and apparently there wasn't a single man on any Shanghai newspaper who recognized in this story the name of a one-time American promoter of "big-business" in the Far East who founded banks, development and industrial corporations, and then suddenly renounced commercial life to become an artist. Now after practically ten years, the name of Edward Bruce again appears in the headlines, but this time as an American artist who has "captured Paris". According to the report about Mr. Bruce which appeared in the Shanghai newspapers last week, he has adopted the "Chinese principle of landscape perspective", and as a result has more or less suddenly become famous both in New York and Paris. One of his pictures, "*A Savoie Farm*", was recently purchased by the French Government for the great Luxembourg Museum. It was stated that it required the French experts only five minutes to make up their minds to purchase the picture. All of the canvasses which he recently exhibited in Paris were quickly sold, the French critics stating that his work had "captured the imagination of a large artistic group and that rarely had an exhibition of art by a foreigner attracted so much attention in the French capital."

Mr. Bruce was formerly a resident in Manila where he conceived the idea of forming a large holding company to engage in various forms of business and industrial development in the Far East. The result was the Pacific Development Corporation which purchased a controlling interest in the Pacific Commercial Company of Manila and Andersen, Meyer and Company of Shanghai. Later this company participated, with a group of New York bankers, in a loan of G.$5,000,000 to the Chinese Government and in the establishment of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce which had an initial capital of G.$5,000,000. Mr. Bruce is said to have cleared a considerable profit from the promotion of these enterprises following which he renounced commercial activities and went to Italy where he took up painting.

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Who's Who in China

T. W. Hu

胡道維

T. W. Hu was graduated from Tsing Hua College in Peking in 1923 and spent the succeeding five years studying in the United States on a Chinese government scholarship. He received a B. A., *magna cum laude*, from the University of Washington at Seattle in 1924, an M. A. in 1925 and a Ph. D. in 1928 from Princeton University. He held a fellowship in politics at Princeton from 1925 to 1926 and in 1926 and 1927 studied history at the University of Pennsylvania. At the University of Washington he was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and in 1927 was offered a Chinese government travelling scholarship to Europe but did not accept it. Since 1927 he has held the posts of lecturer in the department of Chinese studies and librarian in the Gest Chinese Research Library at McGill University. Mr. Hu is the author of five books: "The Case for China", "The Evolution of the Modern Doctrine of Nationalism", "The Story of the Kuomintang", "The Chinese Version of the Law of Nature" and "Recent Political Ideas in China", which has not yet been published but is almost complete in manuscript form.

Chinese Ratepayers Again Protest Sale of S. M. E. D.

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association is reported in the Chinese press to have again protested against the sale of the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department to a private concern. The protest is in the form of a reply to a letter said to have been sent to the Association by the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The Communication states that the approval of Chinese ratepayers of the sale of the S, M. E. D. will be difficult to secure since they hold the opinion that the plant, as a public utility, should be managed by a self-governed organ and so protected from the abuses of profit-making.

The sale of the S. M. E. D, to an American Company, the American and Foreign Power Company, for Tls.84,000,000 was favourably voted upon at the last meeting of Shanghai ratepayers and it is understood that transfer of the property has already been effected.

Mr. Hsu Hsien-shih

許顯時字成謀

Mr. Hsu Hsien-shih, a native of Ming Ching, Fukien province, was born in 1895. He graduated from the artillery department of the Paoting Military Officers' Academy, and held successively the posts of staff official to the Tuchun Headquarters of Sikiang province, Chief of the department of arms of the 4th brigade of the Ching Kuo Chun at Fukien, Commander of 3rd regiment of the Independent 4th Division of the National Revolutionary Army and Chief of Staff of the Independent 4th Divison of the National Revolutionary army. He is now a member of the Provincial Government of Fukien and concurrently Chief of the Reconstruction Board thereof.

Murderers of Priests Executed

A telegram from Hankow dated May 13 states that two bandit leaders, Chu Chia-tsai and Chu Yang-nan, who were arrested for the murder of three American priests in Chenki, West Hunan, on April 24, confessed to the crime and have been executed.

The murdered priests were attached to the American Passionist Mission. They had been in China only a short time and were detailed to relieve the Spanish priests in the bandit-infested district of interior Hunan. They were: Father Walter Coveyou of Petoskey, Michigan; Father Clement Seybold of Dunkirk, New York, and Father Godfrey Holbein of Baltimore, Maryland.

It is understood that they did not notify the Chinese authorities beforehand of their intentions to leave for the bandit infested region in western Hunan, and therefore no adequate protection was provided, which accounted for the incident.

Shortly after the deaths of the Passionist priests, Father Constantine Leech, of Pittsburgh, Penna., died in Chenki, of typhold fever. Another missionary, Rev. Harry Schwendener was captured and carried off by brigands near Sungtao on April 24. Reports received by the American Missionary Alliance headquarters at Hankow on May 10 stated that he had been released, after enduring great hardships, through the payment of ransom, the amount of which was unknown.

A School of Journalism for China in Peiping

BY E. K. MOY

If the good-will and active support of American newspapermen and publishers can accomplish it, China is going to have the most modern and best equipped school of journalism in the Far East. Nationalist China struggling for the restoration to itself of complete and real independence and sovereignty, needs modern and efficient newspapermen and modern newspapers to inform its people, educating them for intelligent co-operation with the leaders upon whose shoulders have fallen the task of winning back freedom for China. American newspapermen and publishers are anxious to see China develop her journalism, and to assist in this direction they are subscribing money to a fund for the purpose of endowing an up-to-date school of journalism.

America wants to know, along with the other nations of the world, what is really going on in China. The American people are not satisfied to have developments reported to them by foreign correspondents only. They think the Chinese people are in a better position to tell the world what is going on, and that sole reliance should not be placed on foreign correspondents for interpretations of these developments. The experiences of the past few years have indicated that not infrequently the reports of foreign correspondents, no matter how honestly motivated, have not done justice to the real facts, often overstating some, unconsciously (or otherwise) misrepresenting others, and sometimes distorting them into meanings opposite to those which were true. The Chinese people themselves, it is felt, can give the world a better picture of happenings in China with their meaning, and to facilitate this a school of journalism will be established in Peiping under the joint auspices of Yenching University and of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

This was asusred when subscriptions to its support by American newspapermen passed the point necessary to validate conditional gifts. Dean Walter Williams of the Missouri School of Journalism is the chairman of the advisory and promotion committee for the proposed school.

Instruction will be started next fall under the direction of Professor Vernon Nash, who sailed this week on his return to China. He told me that he will make a three-months trip with his family through Europe, India and the Dutch East Indies en route. Mr. Nash, who is an alumnus of Missouri, was in China for three years, 1924-27, teaching journalism in Yenching University. He spent last year in graduate work in the Missouri School of Journalism. He is expected to arrive in Shanghai about the 10th of June where he will spend a few days consulting with various Chinese journalists and educators, and then will proceed to Nanking for a brief visit preliminary to his journey to his destination in Peiping.

Contributions to the Fund

An initial fund of $50,000 (gold) was sought to assure an annual minimum budget for five years of $10,000. It is believed that a record can be made in that period which will make possible the permanent endowment of the undertaking. More than four-fifths of the amount has been given by publishers and others connected with newspapers in the country.

The support from newspapermen has been given in amounts ranging from $25 to $5,000 by Walter A. Strong, publisher of the Chicago *Daily News*; R. P. Scripps, the E.W. Scripps Co.; W. T. Dewart, publisher of the New York *Sun*; Adolph Ochs, publisher of the New York *Times*; James Wright Brown, publisher of the *Editor and Publisher*; George B. Dealey, publisher of the Dallas *Morning News*; E. K. Gaylord, publisher of the *Oklahoman*, Oklahoma City; Marcellus E. Foster, editor of the Houston *Press*; C. M. Palmea, Palmer, Dewitt and Palmer (In the name of the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press*; the American Society of Newspaper Editors; the Missouri Press Association; the *United Press*; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of *The Nation* (New York); Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kellogg, Pasadena, California; Charles H. Prisk, The Pasadena *Star-News*; C. E. Broughton, the Sheboygan (Wis.) *Press*; Gardner Cowles, Sr., and Gardner Cowles, Jr., the Des Moines *Register-Tribune*; Charles H. Dennis, the Chicago Daily *News*; R. R. Harrison, the *Christian Science Monitor*; Ed. Howard, the Wichita Falls (Tex.) *Times*; Frank P. Glass, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*; G. B. Williams, the Geneva *Times*; and Dean Williams.

Walter A. Strong, publisher of the Chicago *Daily News*, who made the first subscription to the work, said concerning

(*Continued on page 254*)

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No. 4

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service.

Hongkong, May 8.—Kuangsi troops under Huang Chiu-chu have had an encounter with Kuangtung forces on the lower reaches of Takhing. Through train service between Canton and Kowloon has been suspended.

Peiping, May 8.—Following the uprising of Chang Chung-chang's troops, a large number of pirates has begun to lurk in the eastern part of Shantung.

Peiping, May 8.—The Cuban Legation expects to complete its removal to Shanghai by the end of the present month.

Peiping, May 8.—Dr. H. von Borch, German Minister, who has been home on furlough, has returned to his post here.

Tokyo, May 8.—K. Yoshizawa has arrived here from China.

Tokyo, May 8.—Definite arrangements have been made for the withdrawal of Japanese contingents from Shantung.

Hongkong, May 9.—Advices from Canton state that Shiuking has been captured by Kuangsi troops and that the Cantonese fleet under Chen Tse has declared its independence and is refraining from participating in the campaign against Kuangsi.

Tokyo, May 9.—Manabu Kagayama, chief of the Engineering Bureau of the Department of Railways, has been chosen for the post of Advisor to the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway.

Tokyo, May 9.—Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, left here last night to resume his official duties.

Hongkong, May 9.—Communications between Canton and Hongkong have been cut off as a result of the bombing of Cantonese ships of doubtful loyalty by Kuangtung aeroplanes.

Tsinan, May 9.—Two brigades of the 46th Division under Fan Hsi-tse have entered Tsinan.

Hongkong, May 10.—Canton despatches state that an iron bridge on the Canton-Kowloon Railway has been destroyed by Kuangtung troops.

Peiping, May 10.—The Peiping-Hankow Railway has ordered the express train which left Peiping at 9:20 a. m. to stop operation south of Shunteh.

Peiping, May 10.—The 5th Route Army Corps under Fang Sheng-shi has again commenced to move toward Chengting and Shinchiachuang.

Peiping, May 10.—Repair work on the iron bridge on the Peiping-Hankow line destroyed by Feng Yu-hsiang's troops has been completed.

Hongkong, May 11.—The Cantonese fleet which took refuge from the bomb attacks of Canton army planes among foreign warships, has been induced, through the mediation of the American Consul-General, to surrender.

Tsinan, May 11.—Japanese troops stationed in Tsinan, having completed the transfer of garrison duties to the Chinese troops, left for Tsingtao today.

Hongkong, May 12.—A fresh cause of uneasiness has been created in Canton by the activities of the Communists who are reported to have succeeded in causing about one-third of the Kuangtung troops to adopt an independent attitude.

Peiping, May 12.—Troops of the 5th Route Army Corps, which have been stationed in the districts of Kaiping and Tangshan have started to shift in the direction of Chengting and the zone along the Peiping-Hankow line.

Peiping, May 12.—Troops of the 45th Division under Liu Chun-yung, have begun movements towards the district of Shunteh by the Peiping-Hankow Line.

Tsinan, May 12.—Rebel troops which have been holding themselves in the walled-city of Tsingchow have surrendered to Fan Hsi-tse, Nationalist General.

Hongkong, May 13.—Kuangsi troops this morning broke through the defence line of Kuangtung forces and drove the latter into retreat.

Tsingtao, May 13.—The last batch of Japanese troops from Tsinan arrived here by military train at 8:30 this evening.

Peiping, May 14.—Gen. Tang Sheng-chi has received orders from Chiang Kai-shek to begin moving his troops toward the Tientsin-Pukow railway line.

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Wednesday, May 8.—The City Planning Committee for Nanking has completed plans for the Governmental, Industrial, Commercial and Residential sections.—The Ministry of Railways has requested permission from military authorities for the conversion of armored cars and armored locomotives into passenger and freight cars and service locomotives.—The Ministry of Railways is making plans for the construction of 15 short railway lines to be finished in the next six years.—Measures for the employment of disbanded soldiers in afforestation, mining and reclamation works in Mongolia and Kokonor have been formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining.—The National Defence Conference will be held following the State Burial of Sun Yat-sen.—Feng Yu-hsiang reports the capture of Ningshia from the Mohammedan rebels by Gen. Meng Chi-chung.—Gendarmes under Gen. Wu Shih-yu have taken over all the garrison posts in Tsinan from the Japanese.—Chiang Kai-shek has issued a lengthy statement on "Peace and Unification, the only Policy of the National Government".—Identic notes announcing the National Government's intentions regarding the Shanghai Provisional Court were despatched to the British, American, Franch and other Ministers concerned.—Orders for a general offensive against the Kuangsi rebels was issued this morning by the Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief.

Thursday, May 9.—Competitive examinations for the selection of 100 cadets to be sent abroad for studies in military science are to be held for the graduating class of the Central Military Academy.—An order has been issued prohibiting government employees from giving contributions and subscriptions for philanthropic purposes. A proposal for the amalgamation of the Commercial and Civil Laws into a single code was introduced into yesterday's meeting of the Central Political Council by Hu Han-min and Lin Sen of the Legislative Yuan.—The first meeting of the entire body of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang was held today.—A project for the improvement of harbor administration has been formulated by the Ministries concerned and submitted to the State Council.—Fong Chen-wu, recently appointed Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, has ordered his subordinates in Shantung to refrain from advancing to Weihsien.—All articles for use in Government offices must hereafter be of native manufacture.—Chiang Kai-shek was yesterday appointed Chairman of the Central Political Council.—A contract for the purchase of locomotives from Anderson Meyer & Co. for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway has been signed between the American firm and Sun Ho-kao, Managing Director of the Railway.—Sino-Japanese negotiations concerning the case of the killing of a ricksha coolie by a truck belonging to the Japanese marines in Hankow reached an impasse today.—The 14th Chinese National Humiliation Day passed quietly in Shanghai.

Friday, May 10.—Gen. Ho Kuo-kwang has been appointed Director of the Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Hankow.—Evacuation of the "Commercial "Area" of Tsinan by the Japanese units began at 1 p. m. today.—Chen Shao-kwan, Vice-Minister of Navy and Commander of the 2nd naval squadron, has returned to Nanking from Ichang.—The Central Party Headquarters will shortly send delegates from the members of the Central Executive Committee on an inspection tour of the various provinces.—The 1st Division under Liu Chih is leaving for garrison duties in Kinchow and Shasi in western Hupeh.—Liu Tah-meng, representative of Chang Hsueh-liang,

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Tokyo, May 14.—Japanese warships and steamers in Chinese waters have been ordered by the Japanese Government to fly flags at half mast on the day of Sun Yat-sen's official burial.

Peiping, May 14.—A leader of the Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang faction, in an interview stated the total strength of Feng's troops to be approximately 200,000 men.

Peiping, May 14.—Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have ordered Han Fu-chu and other leaders of Feng Yu-hsiang's troops to carry out without delay the disbandment and reorganization of their troops.

Tsingtao, May 14.—Japanese troops stationed in Choutsun, Poshan, Tsuchuan and Changtien arrived here at 4:46 this afternoon.

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SHANGHAI.

48-618

arrived in Nanking yesterday and reported to Chiang Kai-shek on Party administration in the Northeastern Provinces.—Two reconnaissance parties are being sent out by the Ministry of Railways for the proposed Yunnan-Changsha and Yunnan-Canton lines.—Sir Miles Lampson and J. V. A. MacMurray, the British and American Ministers, have notified C. T. Wang of the receipt of instructions to attend officially the State Burial of Sun Yat-sen.—The new Provincial Government of Hupeh will be formally inaugurated the middle of May.—The 6th Route Army under Fong Chen-wu entrained for Pengpu yesterday; it has been replaced in Peiping by troops under An Shih-koo.—One battalion of Military police under Wu Shih-yu has entered the "Commercial Area" of Tsinan and taken over the Garrison posts from the Japanese.—Fushan in Kiaotung peninsula has surrendered to Government forces under Liu Chen-nien.—C. T. Wang, with his wife and children, arrived in Shanghai from Nanking yesterday.—The first shipment of Government forces under Chiang Ting-wen reached Canton from Hankow today.

Saturday, May 11.—A protest will be lodged with the Japanese Government by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the establishment of Japanese post-offices in the Northeastern Provinces.—Four columns of Hunan Expeditionary forces are advancing simultaneously on Kwangsi.—Preparations for the inauguration of a Nanking-Shanghai air mail on June 1 are nearing completion.—Central Authorities in an order to various Government organs in Shanghai and elsewhere forbid persons in Government service to read the *North China Daily News*.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is making preparations for the abolition of all Bureaux of Foreign Affairs throughout the country at the end of this year. Chang Hsueh-liang will leave Shenyang for Peiping the latter part of the month to attend the State Burial of Sun Yat-sen.—Ho Ying-ching, Chief of Staff to the National Army left Nanking for Hankow yesterday.—The inaugural meeting of the Sino-Belgian Boxer Indemnity Commission was held yesterday afternoon in Nanking.—Chuanchow, in northern Kwangsi, has fallen to the Hunan Expeditionary Forces.—Tsinghua University has been ordered placed under sole and direct administration of the Ministry of Education.—Tao Li-chien has been appointed Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung in succession to Chu Chao-hsin.

Sunday and Monday, May 12 and 13.—The inaugural meeting of the Sino-Belgian Boxer Indemnity Commission was held on May 10.—According to a despatch from Canton military headquarters, invading Kwangsi forces in the West River have begun a retreat to Wuchow.—Cadets of the Central Military Academy were reviewed Saturday by members of the Central Committees.—Liu Chih, Commander of the 1st Division, will assume his post as Special Representative of the Central Disbandment Committee for Hupeh on May 15.—Capt. Chen Wen-lin the transcontinental aviator has arrived in Canton from Indo-China.—Gen. Fong Chen-wu, Acting Chairman of the Anhwei Government, arrived in Nanking from Tehchow yesterday.—Mme. Sun Yat-sen has arrived in Shenyang, Mukden on her way to Peiping.—A committee of investigation into the present state of border relations between Yunnan and Burma is to be organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Chiang Kai-shek has asked Feng Yu-hsiang to recommend an appointee to take charge of the Ministry of War during the absence from the Capital of Lu Chung-lin.—Ho Ying-ching, Chief-of-Staff to the National Army, arrived in Hankow from Nanking yesterday.—In an interview at Nanking Liu Hsueh, representative of Chiang Kai-shek in Mukden stated that military reorganization in Manchuria has been completed.—The 44th and 45th Divisions under Fong Chen-wu are being transferred to Hsuchow from Peiping.—All Japanese troops heretofore stationed in Tsinan and surrounding districts have been entrained for Tsingtao.—Chien Tsung-tuh has been appointed Chief of the Staff Department of the Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief in Hankow.—The Second Public Health campaign will be launched in the Capital on May 14 under auspices of the Ministry of Public Health.—Field Headquarters of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces are to be moved southward from Hengchow to Yungchow.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has given instructions for the opening of negotiations with the foreign Consular authorities at Amoy for the rendition of the International Settlement there.—Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Holland, Portugal, Italy, Germany and Belegium have received instructions from their Governments to attend officially the State Burial of Sun Yat-sen.—Cantonese units have joined the advanced forces of the Hunan Expeditionary forces under Wu Shang.—The down train from Peiping to Hankow failed to arrive at its destination of the 11th.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has ordered the formation of a Commission to handle the affairs of the commissioners of foreign affairs in various parts of the country.

Tuesday, May 14.—The evacuation of Japanese troops from Tsinan was completed yesterday.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a note from the Belgian Minister announcing that Belgium is preparing for the rendition of the Belgian concession in Tientsin.—Sun Fo and his family arrived in Tientsin from Nanking today.—Ma Chung-yin, the Mohammedan leader who recently captured Ninghsia, has petitioned the Second Disbandment office to reorganize his forces into a separate battalion for garrison duties near the Ninghsia-Mongolian border.—Under instructions from Chiang Kai-shek, Hsueh Tuh-pi is leaving Nanking for Shanghai tonight to intereview Lu Chung-lin.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to open negotiations with the British Government for the retrocession of Weihaiwei.—The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor is preparing to establish a Raw Silk Examination and Testing Bureau in Shanghai.—Lung Yun, Commander of the 10th Route Army of the Expeditionary Forces is advancing towards Kwangsi. —Hu Jeh-yu and Chang Yu-shi have been appointed Commanders of the 12th and 13th Divisions respectively.—Three brigades of Fong Chen-wu's forces are expected to arrive at Pengpu today.—Kiaochow and the districts west of Tsinan were completely taken over by Fan Hsi-chieh's yesterday.—A group of nationally prominent educators are soon to leave Nanking for an inspection tour of the country.—Li Teh-sen has been appointed Gendarmerie Commander of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway.—The Sino-British Commission for the investigation of claims arising out of the Nanking Incident resumed its sessions today.—Liu Chih, representative of Feng Yu-hsiang, left Nanking on Monday for Tungkuang to report to his superior.—The Aviation Department is to order the Third Aviation Corps to Hsuchow.—Red Spear Society bandits are reported to have become active in Kongshan and Huanchuan in Honan.—Chen Kuang-pu, General Manager of the Shanghai Commercial Bank, has been elected Chinese delegate to the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva May 30.—The Provisional Penal Code for the Punishment of Robbers and Bandits, which is to expire on May 18, will be extended another six months.

A BRITISH AND CHINESE EXPRESSION ON EXTRATERRITORIALITY

(*Continued from page 492*)

devoted to the minimizing of any possible ill-effects that may come from a readjustment of our treaty relationships from the old and antiquated system to the modern system which we are all working to bring about in the relations of our two peoples.

"In many ways the Chinese nation resembles the British nation, particularly in the desire of our two peoples for normal trade relationships. His Excellency the British Minister, if I remember correctly, soon after coming to China, assured us that all the British people desire is to live and trade in China under peaceful conditions. As I follow the public statements of the spokesmen of the National Government, the policy of our Government is to encourage foreign trade and foreign investment and in this connection they are prepared to afford the fullest security in their power to foreign lives and property. They are, however, equally desirous of and insistent upon the complete abolition of extraterritoriality at the earliest possible date. In other words, if I may be permitted to state the desire of the National Government and of the Chinese nation as well, it is that China wholeheartedly welcomes the foreign trader, but China wants them to come to trade in China as they would go and trade in other countries, that is, without having or claiming any special privileges which they would not be equally willing to grant to Chinese traders in their countries. China wishes to follow the Confucian Golden Rule, that we do not wish others to ask of us what other nations do not accord to Chinese nationals residing in their country.

"In the recent treaties which have been concluded between China and other countries on the tariff and other questions, we have observed the principle that the Chinese nation does not ask the other Powers for anything which they have not already and repeatedly said to China and to others among themselves as their declared policy toward China. In this connection, I can do no better than quote the opening paragraphs of the Treaty pertaining to "Principles and Practices Concerning China" which was signed by the various countries represented at the Washington Conference:

Article 1—The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree:

"(1) To respect the Sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

"(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

"(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of nations throughout the territory of China;

"(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly states, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States.

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The Invitation to Gamble in Shanghai

(*Reprinted from The China Critic, Chinese owned and edited magazine for May 16*)

On more than one occasion *The Critic* has drawn attention to the public gambling that has been nightly going on at the greyhound courses in Shanghai. Even at the risk of boring our readers, we would like to comment on the question once more, for the scandal has gone a bit too far. The head of the Shanghai International Greyhound Ltd., not long ago averred that none of the greyhound racing establishments ever invited the public to gamble. But actually they did and have been doing so for the past few months. Nominally admission to the greyhound courses is by ticket. But we would like to have an explanation from their officials as to where the garages get the admission tickets which are supplied free of charge to those hiring cars to greyhound courses, who is responsible for the generosity of sending free tickets to local firms in numbers that will be more than sufficient for all their Chinese employees, and, lastly, why it is that during any meeting at any one of the greyhound courses there are always some poor boys loitering nearby trying to sell tickets at 10 cents a piece. Obviously the greyhound racing establishments have realized that they cannot make admission charges without suffering in their business of conducting public gambling. Free tickets are therefore made within the easy reach of the public, which are nothing less than invitations to gamble. Also, it will be remembered that because of Chinese protests the greyhound racing establishments last year on their own initative did away with $1 pari-mutuels. But they have recently gone back on their words as these are again in existence. Thus the greyhound racing establishments have become even more cynical and defiant of public opinion than before, and this is undoubtedly due to the callous indifference on the part of the Settlement authorities toward the iniquity of this form of public gambling.

A SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM FOR CHINA IN PEIPING

(*Continued from page 519*)

the project: "In my opinion there is no greater opportunity for effective educational work requiring so little money and having such large possibilities of return. No one can tell how important to the United States the future development of China will be."

Dean Williams considers the offering to Chinese students of an opportunity for comprehensive training for the profession of journalism "one of the really great challenges for constructive, far-reaching effort in our time". It is too long a story to relate what every one of the American supporters of this project has said in regard to the great opportunity. They consider it as an expression of America's good-will toward Nationalist China, and how glad they are to contribute support to the plan to develop Chinese journalism!

The possibilities of modern journalism in China may be imagined when one considers the astonishing circulation figures of Japanese newspapers (one of which claims a daily circulation of 1,700,000). It is not difficult to realize what will probably happen in China with a population several times that of Japan.

The personnel problem has always been one of the most baffling questions for the publishers of Chinese newspapers; this problem is of course intensified by the present rapid physical expansion of periodical publications. Dr. John C. Ferguson, who recently sold his controlling interest in the Shanghai *Sin Wan Pao* wrote in "The First Thirty Years", an anniversary edition of that paper: "Through all these thirty years, the chief problem has been to find a sufficient number of trained workers."

Future Demand for News Service

What with the mass education movement in China making the astounding progress it has in the last few years in the face of all sorts of obstacles incident to political disturbance, the restoration of peace will enable China to duplicate Japan's feat of becoming a literate nation within a generation. And then one can hardly imagine the tremendous demands there will be for the services which newspapers can render, to the continued growth and progress of modern China!

It is not the thought of those responsible for the project that an American school of journalism transplanted to China will meet the problem. Content of courses and methods of teaching will be adapted and applied to the Chinese situation. The starting faculty will include a well-qualified Chinese newspaperman, and a member of this year's graduating class in the Missouri School of Journalism, in addition to Mr. Nash.

The young Missouri graduate will be a man with experience and training in the field of advertising. It is Mr. Nash's conviction that the most immediate and direct service of the school to China will be in this field. In his previous journalism teaching experience in China, his classes in the principles of advertising were more than double larger than any other classes. Most of these students of advertising were sons of Chinese merchants, preparing to enter business.

In associating itself with Yenching in the development of a school of journalism in China, the University of Missouri expects that its major contribution will be the giving of advice and guidance along academic and administrative lines. Exchange professorships, visiting lectureships, scholarships, and reciprocal graduate fellowships are also planned. The graduate who will go out next summer will be the first Missouri-Yenching Fellow. This fellowship will be maintained by contributions given through the Missouri-Yenching Association, an organization of faculty, students and alumni of Missouri.

The library of the new school will be given chiefly by Dr. James Melvin Lee, head of the department of journalism of New York University. Dr. Lee has offered a large number of books on journalism of which he has duplicates in his library since his purchase of the library of Dr. Talcott Williams.

In this way is it hoped that a substantial contribution may be made by Americans to the development of journalism in China.

New York Office
Kuo Min News Agency
April 15, 1929.

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U. S. Trade Inquiries

The following trade inquiries have been received at the office of the American Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai. Further information may be had on application to the U. S. Trade Commissioner:

1. *Refrigerators*: Manufacturers of porcelain refrigerators are anxious to secure an agent to cover this territory.
2. *Propellers*: A firm manufacturing propellers wish to get in touch with a Shanghai importer interested in this line.
3. *Sales Registers*: Distributors are wanted by a firm manufacturing autographic sales registers.
4. *Road and Maintenance Equipment*: Manufacturers of road and maintenance equipment wish to secure a reliable distributor.
5. *Buying and Shipping Agents*: A New York firm writes that as specialists in foreign trade, it is well equipped to act as buying and shipping agents for reliable firms in China.
6. *Engineering and Surveying Instruments*: An old established Boston firm, exclusive manufacturers of surveying instruments, is seeking representation in the China market.
7. *Waterproofing Cement:* A firm manufacturing a product for rendering cement waterproof would like to secure representation in China.
8. *Gas and Oil Engines*: Manufacturers of gas and oil engines want a distributor in this market.
9. *Electric Refrigerators*: A New York firm of exporters is anxious to secure a distributor for the sale of electric household refrigerators.
10. *School Furniture and Theatre Chairs*: A Chicago firm manufacturing theatre chairs, school furniture and wooden and steel folding chairs wishes to enter the China market.
11. *Plumbers' Brass Goods*: A firm manufacturing plumbers' brass goods, as well as brass goods for gas companies and water works, wants to get in touch with someone to act as agent.

Last Japanese Troops Leave Tsinan

A telegram from the special correspondent of the *China Weekly Review* dated May 13 states that the last Japanese troops left Tsinan on that day.

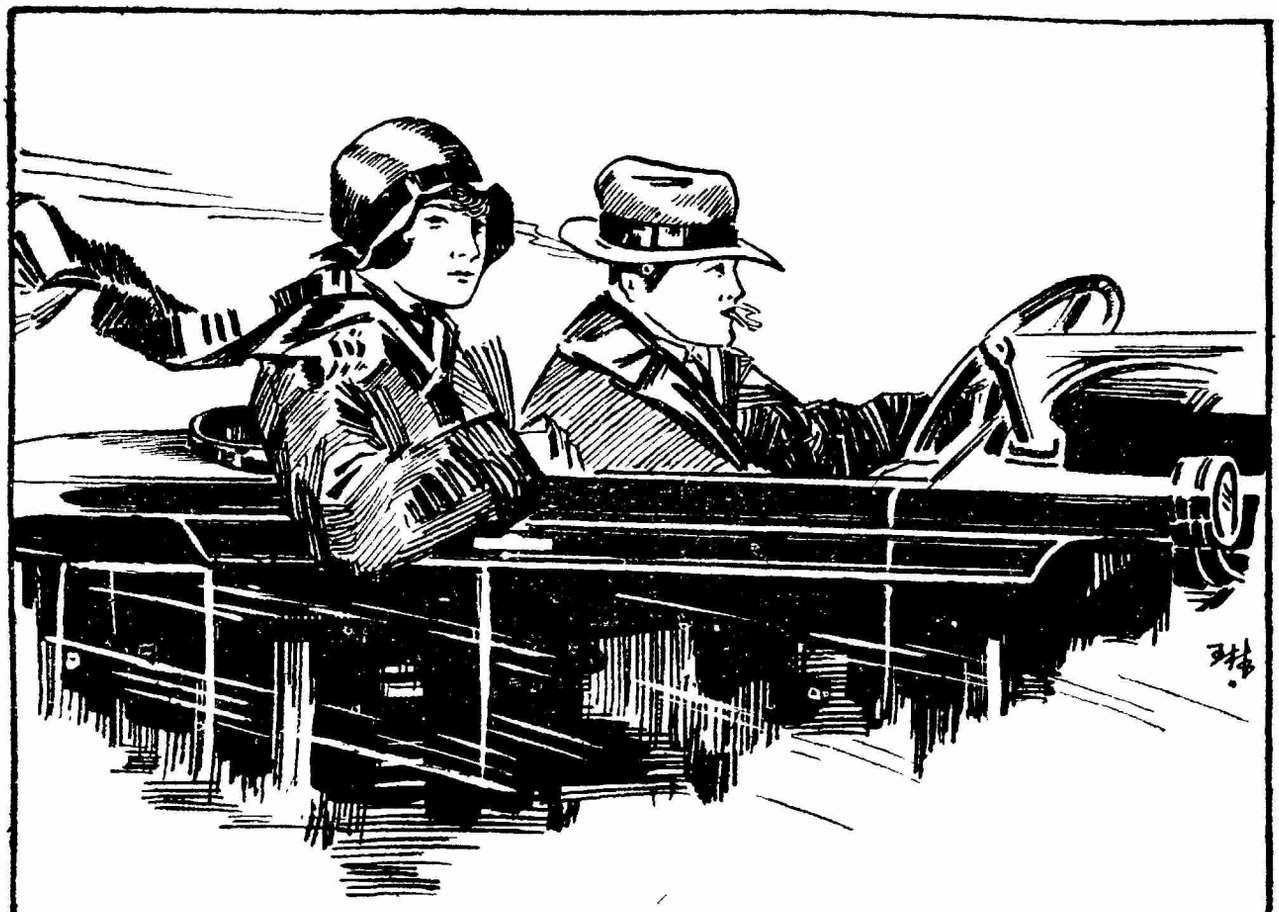
On May 9, two brigades of the 46th Division under command of General Fan Hsi-tse entered the city and two other brigades took up garrison duties in the region along the Shantung Railway. The same day, General Yasumitsu, Commander of the Japanese troops, gave a farewell dinner attended by more than eighty guests, in honor of Chinese military and civil officials.

Evacuation of the Tsinan "Commercial Area" was begun at 1 p.m. on May 10. The district was first entered by one battalion of the Military Police, who took over garrison posts from the Japanese sentinels. The latter thereupon withdrew to the Railway zone, east of the "Commercial Area". This procedure was decided upon at a joint meeting of the Chinese and Japanese authorities. The General principles governing the taking over of Kiaotung Peninsula and the Government properties along the the Kiao-Tsi railway and in Tsingtao were also agreed upon by Tsui Shih-chih, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung, and the Japanese Chief-of-Staff.

Three trainloads of Japanese troops left Tsinan for Tsingtao on May 11. The first batch to be transported to Japan sailed from Tsingtao on May 15 on board the ss No. 3, Yoshida Maru, for Ujina. All contingents stationed in Shantung are to be transported by seven cargo boats by May 20. The headquarters of the 3rd Division left Tsinan on May 12 and will sail from Tsingtao on May 20. The aircraft attached to the garrison left Tsingtao on the 12th to fly to Japan via Korea.

Representatives of Royal Institute Visiting in China

Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, Chairman of the Council and John W. Wheeler-Bennett, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, England, are visiting in Shanghai on a general tour of inspection through the Far East, having arrived here from Manila and Canton. After a few days here and in Nanking they are planning a trip to Japan, following which they will make a trip through North China. The purpose of the organization is to collect information and publish bulletins dealing with various phases of international problems. Sir Frederick Whyte, adviser to the National Government, was connected with the organization before he came to the Far East. Among the publications is the *Bulletin of International News*, which is edited by Mr. Wheeler, and which consists of a monthly compilation of news events of international significance. Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm and Mr. Wheeler are staying at the Astor House Hotel but are planning to take a trip to Nanking shortly.



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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity		Sale Price May 16	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock		406	
Argentine Government	6	Oct 1,	1960	99½	6.04
Australia	4½	May 1,	1956	86¼	5.48
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15,	1957	92⅜	7.13
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1,	1956	106	6.53
City of Budapest	6	June 1,	1962	79¾	7.70
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		85¼	4.69
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy	5	Jan. 1,	2000	72⅝	6.91
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1,	1953	87	7.14
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1,	1947	96	5.35
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	93	6.52
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1,	1942	85	7.31
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Sep. 1,	1949	100	7.50
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1,	1961	93	6.52
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	7½	Nov. 1,	1944	88	8.95
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1,	1942	103¾	5.59
Dutch East Dadies	5½	Nov. 1,	1953	103	5.29
Republic of Finland	5,	Feb. 1,	1958	89	6.33
French Government	7	Dec. 1,	1949	108¼	6.28
German Government	7	Oct. 15,	1949	105½	6.51
German Central Bank... for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15,	1960	82½	7.45
German Central Bank... for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15,	1938	89	7.72
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1,	1948	89	7.06
Greek Government	6	Feb 1,	1968	85⅞	7.08
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1,	1948	84¼	7 58
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1,	1951	96¾	7.30
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	100¼	6 48
State of Minas Geraes.. (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	93	7.07
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	92	6.60
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.- Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	90½	6 22
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15,	1952	101¾	5.86
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1,	194[illegible]	99	6.62
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1,	1960	87½	6.99
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	100¼	5.99
Republic of Panama	5	May 15,	1963	93⅞	5.40
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1,	1968	89	6.81
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug 1,	1953	91½	6.72
Saxon State Mortgage.. Inst	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	91	7.43
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	90¾	7.35
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	89½	6.90
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1,	1937	103½	4.95
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	86½	7.20
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd Stock.		81	7.41
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)		82¼	7.29
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock		41¾	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		96½	6.22
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.)		Common Stock		73¼	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock		94¾	4.22
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div. $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock		92¾	——
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		83¾	8.36
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		98¾	7.09
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock		81¾	——
Andes Coper Mining Co.		Common Stock		52¼	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		178¼	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		60⅝	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock		42	——
Pennsylvania Railroad.. Company		Common Stock		77¾	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock		97	3.09
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock		144½	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and while believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 15th May, 1929

Exchange:—An appreciable drop has to be recorded in the London price of Bar Silver since the date of our last circular. A week ago the quotations were 25½d per oz for spot, and 25 9/16d. for two months forward, as against 25 5/16d. for the respective deliveries to-day. Advices indicate that America has been the principal seller, whilst China is reported to have both bought and sold.

There is not any special feature to report this week, except that the official rate for T/T on London was lowered from 2/5 1/2d. to 2/5 1/4d on the 14th instant, at which it now remains. The fall that has taken place has favoured exporters, and bills, in moderate quantities, have made their appearance. Speculaters have not been operating freely, and Gold Bar prices have moved within narrow limits—on the 9th May at the opening the price was Tls. 365.90 and, to-day at the close at Noon it was Tls. 364.80.

A very quiet market was experienced throughout the morning and at the close banks were selling to Merchants at the following rates for T/T May delivery, on London 2/5 7/16d., on New York 59 3/4, Yens 74 3/8.

Our stocks of silver are reported at follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .. .. Tls. 82,166,000 a decreasé of Tls. 1,951,000
Chinese and Mexican ollars .. 1.9,160,000 an increase of $ 130,000

Estimated value Tls. 175,261,000 as against Tls. 109,494,000 held at this time last year

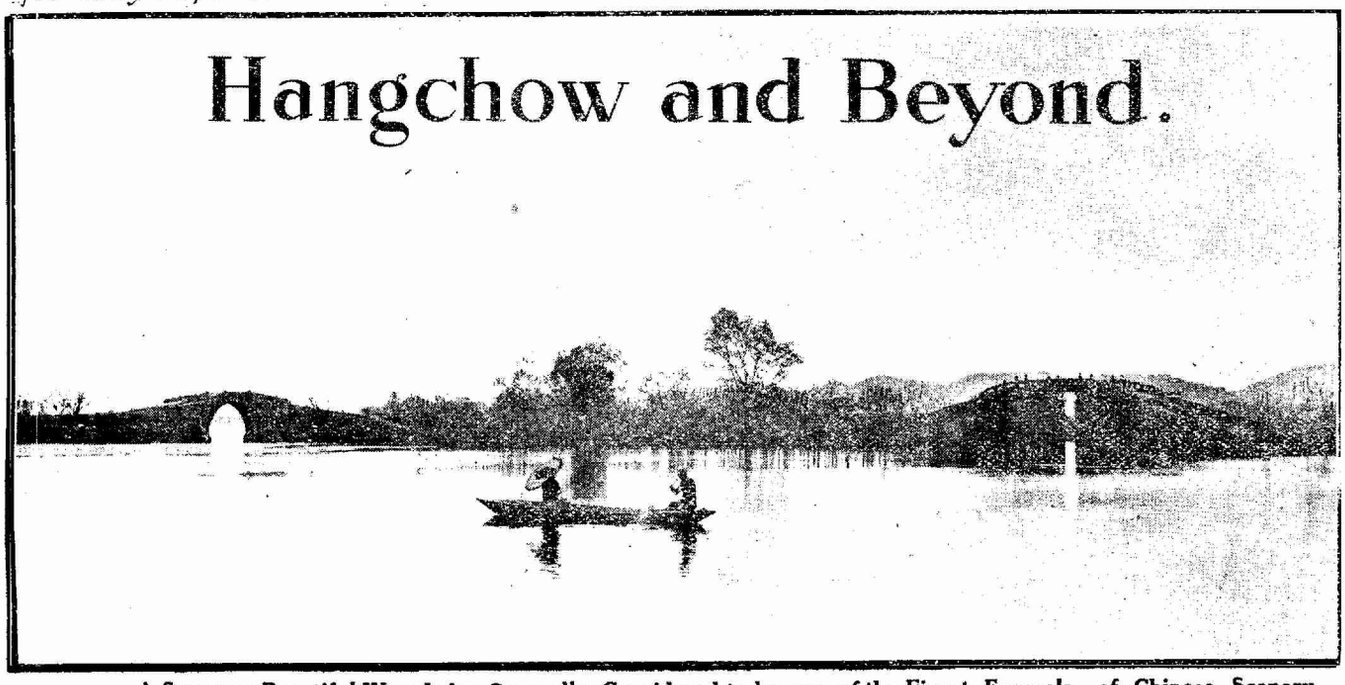
	Average rates for April	Thursday May 9	Friday May 10	Saturday May 11	Monday May 13	Tuesday May 14	Wed., May 15
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/5.930	2/5 1/2	2/5 1/2	2/5 1/2	2/5 1/2	2/5 1/4	2/5 1/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/5 9/16	2/5 9/16	2/5 9/16	2/5 9/16	2/5 5/16	2/5 5/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/5 3/4	2/5 3/4	2/5 3/4	2/5 3/4	2/5 1/2	2/5 1/2
T/T India	166.470	161 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	163	163
T/T France		1525	1525	1525	1525	1514	1514
T/T On N Y Demand	1,547.400 60.490	59 5/8	59 3/8	59 5/8	59 3/8	59 1/8	59 1/8
T/T Hamburg R. M.		59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 1/4	59 1/4
T/T H'kong	79.7.0	251 1/2	251 1/2	25 1/2	251 1/2	249 1/2	249 1/2
T/T Japan		80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	81 1/8
T/T Batavia	73.8 0	75 1/4	75 1/4	75	75	75 3/4	75 1/2
T/T Straits	150.890	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	147	147
Bk's buying rate	93.425	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/7.930	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/4	2/7 1/4
4 m/s ,, D/P							
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	—	2/7 5/8 2/7 13/16	2/7 5/8 2/7 13/16	2/7 5/8 2/7 13/16	2/7 5/8 2/7 13/16	2/7 3/8 2/7 9/16	2/7 3/8 2/7 9/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	2/8.242 1,617.400	1595	1595	1595	1595	1585	1585
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.							
4 m/s ,, Doc.	63.745 —	62 7/8 63 3/8	62 7/8 63 3/8	62 7/8 63 3/8	62 7/8 63 3/8	62 3/8 62 7/8	62 3/8 62 7/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 9	May 10	May 11	May 13	May 14	May 15
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	25 5/16	25 5/16	25 3/8	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/8
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 54½	G.$ 54⅜	G.$ 54¾	G.$ 54⅜	G.$ 54⅜	G.$ 54⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 365.90	Tls 363.60	Tls. 365.90	Tls. 365.70	Tls. 365.40	Tls. 364.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.9	110.90	110.9	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.75	71.7625	71.80	71.7125	71.70	71.7125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2%	2%	3%	3%	2½%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 124.16
Bank of France rate of discount	3%	New York on London	T/T 4.85 5/32
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5 3/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 29/32
,, 4 ,,	5 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11 1/4
,, 6 ,,	5 3/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 31/32

Issued as a supplement to the China Weekly Review for May 18, 1929

Hangchow and Beyond.



A Scene on Beautiful West Lake, Generally Considered to be one of the Finest Examples of Chinese Scenery, with Hundreds of Temples and Ruins of Ancient Palaces About its Borders.

Ambling Through China's Arcadia, in the Fertile Valleys Traversed by the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

By Edgar Snow and S. Y. Livingston Hu

EVERY country has its district blessed above all others, its earthly paradise celebrated in poetry and song. Japan has its gold-crested shrines, with upturned eaves pointing toward the sky beneath the tremendous cryptomerias at Nikko; India has the Vale of Kashmir; Persia its rose gardens at Shiraz; Switzerland her Alps; and Italy, Lake Como. No need to list them all. Though one may not have travelled widely, one has read the elegies of man in praise of his favorite valleys, and these names conjure for us wonder pictures of every land under the sun.

Of such distinguished company is Hangchow, which for over four thousand years has been the celebrated Arcadia of Cathay. No visitor to China should neglect this ancient resort, for the Chinese say that though one may have seen Peking at its greatest magnificence, travelled to faraway, historic Sianfu, or up the deep canyons of the Yangtse to Szechuen, climbed the summit of Tai Shan, or known Yangchow in April, unless one has once seen the moon rise over West Lake, one's impression of China is not complete.

Yet dsepite its nearness to Shanghai, thousands who come to that city for a week or two to "study China", never take this brief enlightening journey. Alas, many of them never even hear of Hangchow. Sometimes one meets foreigners who have lived in Shanghai for several years but have not taken the trouble to investigate the boasts that their Chinese friends so justifiably make for "Hang."

I know one English family, resident in China for two generations, none of the members of which ever has been to this proud hill-embraced city. And I know others who have lived in Shanghai for many years, and who, though they have travelled extensively in other parts of the world, quickly tell their Griffin friends, upon the latters' arrival, not to venture outside the International Settlement, adding impressively that they themselves have never been inside the Shanghai Chinese city! But these do not constitute a *rara avis;* they are found in every great port. Many intelligent New Yorkers who can trade reminiscences with you of experiences on the Riviera, or exchange names of favorite beer gardens in Berlin, when asked for an opinion of the middle-states rather disdainfully remark that they have never been west of the Hudson River!

It is not for the blase "old-timers" of Shanghai, then, but for the bewildered newcomer, the one who though wishing to secure the greatest return on his investment of time, from sheer helplessness frequently becomes the victim of well-wishing friends who advise against travelling in China, that this story is written.

Departing from Shanghai

From the Shanghai North Station, which is also the terminal for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, four through trains leave daily for Hangchow—a slow, fast, express and night express. Service is maintained on the same schedule from Hangchow, with trains running north to Shanghai. Numerous local trains connect important cities along the route and information concerning these readily may be secured from any station of the railway.

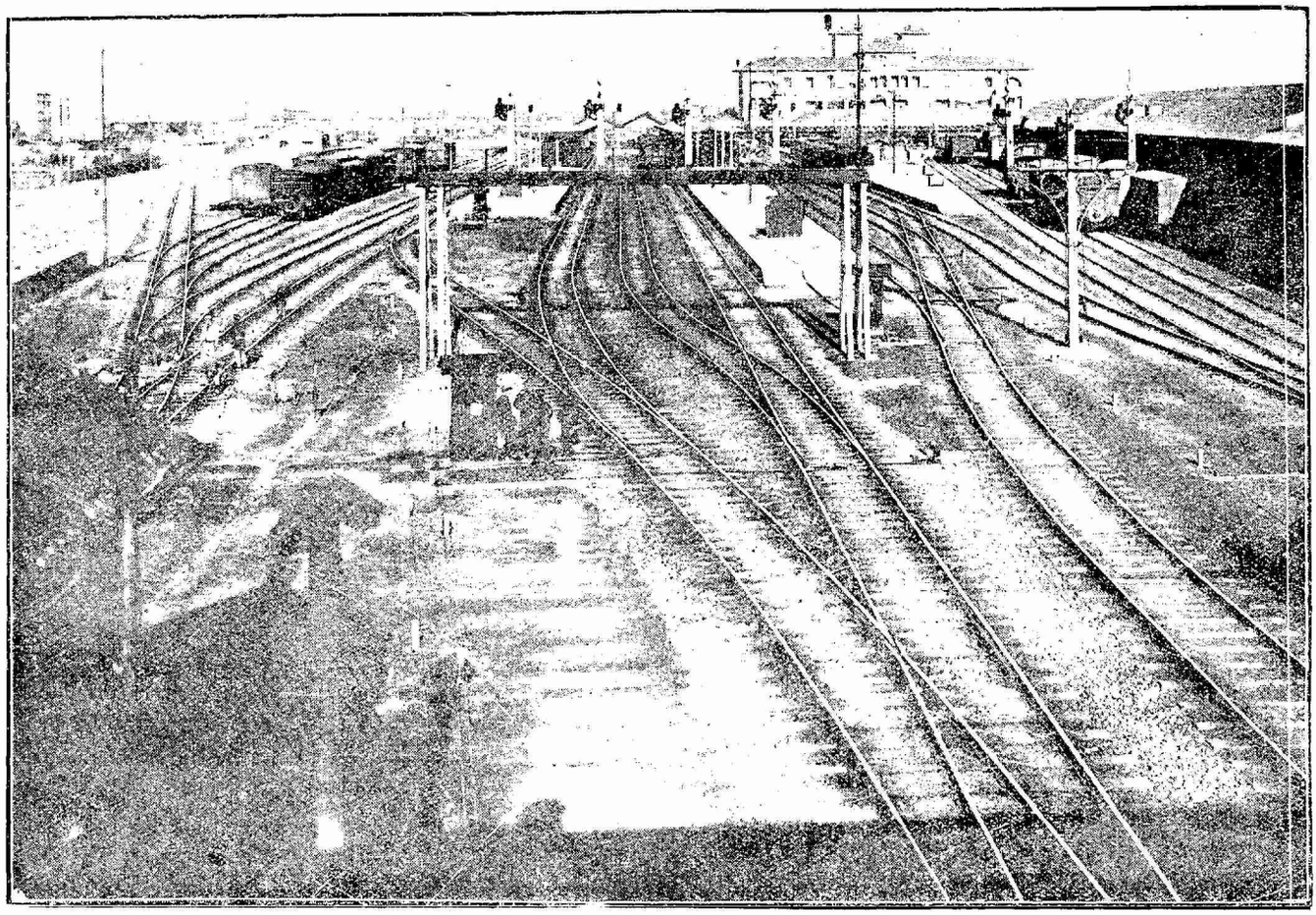
The fast train which leaves the North Station each morning at eight o'clock arrives in Hangchow at one o'clock, and is much favored by week-end visitors because it allows an extra half day for excursions on West Lake, or hikes along one of the numerous hill paths in the surrounding country.

Moving out from Shanghai one soon begins to view a panorama of fields of rice, wheat, and a variety of minor grains, planted in areas broken into neat geometrical patterns by the complicated web of canals that spread in all directions. The scene is one of quickly changing and never-ending interest. In the spring this country is at its best. The fertile valleys of Kiangsu and Chekiang are green garbed and lush with their ripe burdens, the air is full of the warm breath of blossoming things and the people are happy and friendly and thankful for the graciousness of the gods. You see naked little children yawning over their work in the thigh-deep water of the rice paddies, and their older sisters, more adequately attired, blush, and put peach blossoms behind their ears, or from the station platform offer you baskets of new cherries, at twenty cents per indulgence.

The first stop is made at Lunghwa Junction Station, near the Lunghwa Pagoda, which may be seen from the windows of the train. It is seven-storied and in a good state of preservation, though it is said to have been built during the seventh century. Tourists always are taken to see it, and many Chinese make frequent pilgrimages to the temple over which it is built. Curiously, although Shanghai holds more Chinese than any other city, this pagoda is perhaps the single outstanding example of Chinese architecture in that foreign dominated vicinity.

A Yankee Adventurer Buried in Sung-kiang

Of particular interest to Americans is Sung-kiang, a city about 30 miles from Shanghai, which contains the tomb of General Ward, the Yankee adventurer who organized the "Ever-Victorious" Army, which under the later leadership of the British general, Gordon, was the most powerful factor in suppressing the Taiping Rebellion. The remarkable success of his comparatively small forces, which at their greatest strength were less than ten thousand men, won the admiration of the Manchu emperor. Ward was perhaps the first Westerner, certainly the first American, to lead Chinese soldiers in battle; a summary of his career makes engaging narration.



The Railway Yards and Station of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, located in the Northern Section of the City of Shanghai.

A few years after the Opium War of 1843, following which the British, and later the Americans and French, acquired the right to establish foreign settlements at Shanghai, a New England barque sailed into the port, with a youth of nineteen years, Frederick Ward, as its master. For several years following his arrival in China Ward engaged in river shipping until about 1857, when interference from the Taiping rebels, who had captured Nanking, is said to have decided him to assist the Imperialistic cause, and help to reestablish peace in the Yangtse valley.

With a force of a few foreigners, mostly dissatisfied sailors, and some deserters from the British navy, and several thousand Chinese troops, he first attacked Sungkiang, at the request of the Chinese Patriotic Association, enemies of the Taipings, who promised him a reward of thirty thousand taels if his venture was successful. After a preliminary attempt which failed, his army made a second assault and the garrison was taken, never to be relinguished to the rebels during Ward's lifetime.

Following several other minor victories, in which Ward's army drove the rebels from a number of towns neigboring Sungkiang, the attention of the foreign settlement was drawn to his "unseemly conduct" and he was brought up for trial before the American consul at Shanghai, for alleged inducement of desertions among British and American sailors. In order to secure his acquittal he was forced to renounce his American citizenship and become a subject of the Emperor. Unruffled by this rebuff from his own countrymen he rejoined his men and proceeded to organize them into a first class fighting aggregation. His Chinese soldiers were drilled and disciplined until they were a match for any similar body of men in the Orient and they were held in great respect by the numerically superior Taipings.

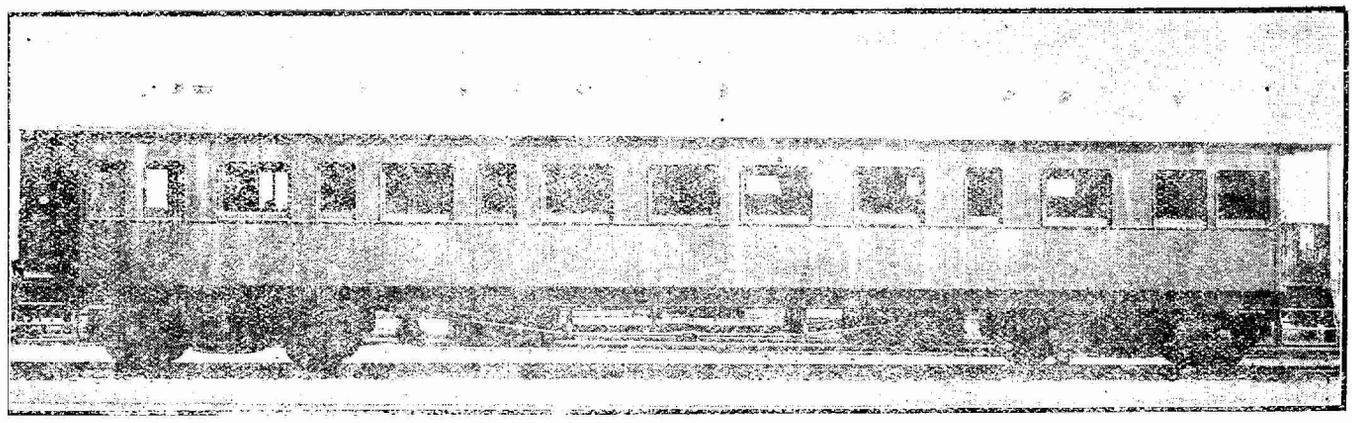
In 1862 about thirty thousand of the rebels began a march upon Shanghai, from the direction of Woosung, and in great fear the foreigners were obliged to call upon Ward for assistance in repulsing the attackers. Forgetting past differences Ward allied his troops with the British and French, and defeated the enemy at Kiakiao, between Woosung and Shanghai. Afterward he routed a body of six thousand Taipings at Najow, and completed the clean-up of menacing troops around Shanghai. Because of these victories Ward was given the rank of Brigadier-General in the Chinese army, by order of the Emperor. History does not mention that he received any reward from the Americans and British, who had ostracized him.

During the fall of the year of these numerous victories General Ward was killed by a stray bullet, while he was approaching Ningpo to oust the enemy at that port. It is said that his funeral was attended by more Chinese than have since honored the memory of any foreigner and he was buried with high pomp in Sunkiang, where he had been much loved by the people he had protected. By Imperial decree a temple was built in that city, Ward was apotheosized, and a spirit tablet was erected as a memorial to him. Each year the American Legion and the American marines at Shanghai make a pilgrimage to Ward's Temple and it is frequently visited by officers of the Chinese army.

A few hours' stopover at Sungkiang will reward travelers with a picture of typical village life in middle-country China. After the visit to Ward's Tomb and the temple in connection with it, the interval of waiting for the next train may profitably be used to see some of the silk weavers' establishments, or perhaps to travel a few miles outside the city to the Sungkiang Observatory, near the famous Roman Catholic Church. At the latter, if you are interested, the French fathers can be induced to relate some of the romantic history of their efforts in this region and it may be that you will arrive in time to share a meal with them, and taste of a fragrant wine they make, or partake of some *Sung-kiang-lu*, a perch-sea-wolf equally distinguished in flavor.

Kashing, City of the PI-TAN

Beyond Sungkiang the next town of importance is Kashing, mid-way between Shanghai and Hangchow. Here the tourist, newly arrived in China, usually gets his first glimpse of the Grand Canal, of which he will learn more upon his arrival at Hangchow, which city also is served by it. More than 900 miles long, stretching from a point near Hangchow, to Tientsin, far to the north in Chihli province, it is a great inland waterway of China, and even today, despite the competition of the railways, is one of the major communications in the country. Various sections were dug during different periods, the part which traverses Chekiang and Kiangsu having been completed in 618 A. D. during the southern Sung Dynasty, which made Hangchow its capital. From here in Kashing the Canal formerly was used to carry the great rice tributes to Peiping, which was reached by a branch waterway from Tientsin. Today this ancient channel still carries its procession of junks, heavy with grain and silks, but they are no longer tributes to a foreign ruler. A first



One of the Comfortable Saloon Cars of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, this Particular Car Being 68-feet Long with a Carrying Capacity of Sixteen Passengers.

glimpse of this imprisoned stream never fails to furnish a lively thrill; it is like an ancient Chinese tapestry that has suddenly been animated by some wondrous magic. Chanting coolies, nobbed with their wide brimmed, conical straw hats trot tirelessly with their burdens over ancient moon bridges that arch the canal; below them others lower their cargoes into the cumbersome craft that lie waiting, like great open-mouthed dragons.

Kashing is famous for its chickens and ducks, and some of the neighboring farms annually supply upward of 50,000 young fowl, which are hatched by incubation. Eggs, too, are an important product, Kashing being ranked as among the best sources of *Pi-tan*, the favored delicacy of the wealthier Chinese table. *Pi-tan* is somewhat similar to the *balut* which delights the Filipino's palate, being a duck's egg preserved in lime, clay, salt and the chaff of rice. The white of the egg turns black in color, and the yolk becomes tinged with a greenish hue. The taste of *Pi-tan*, like that of Limburger cheese, can be appreciated only by the courageous.

South of Kashing the country gradually becomes more mountainous, with resulting improvements in the landscape. Wooded hills range gently down to the valleys, in which are nestled numerous tiny white villages, and occasionally the walled *yamen* of wealthy merchants, or government officials, who in other days would have been mandarins. Water buffalo plod patiently before the crude implements driven by farmers intent on making the of most the beasts' labor. These country people, like those living along railways in other parts of the world, always are quick to wave an answer to a handkerchief fluttered from the train window—a universal gesture of friendliness, across time and race and space, which never fails to arouse a curious mingling of mysterious emotions in most of us. There is an involuntary promise to it; something which one always regrets not being able to fulfill.

Passing of the Palanguin

Nearing Hangchow, *palanquins*, the centuries' old vehicles of China, become more frequent. They make picturesque sights as, mirrored against the motionless canal waters, they move along, swaying rhythmically on the backs of half-naked carriers, who walk with a certain but peculiar gait over the, narrow footpaths between the fields. In a few more years these chairs will be discarded, and their users will travel by motor car, or buss, to and from their duties. Road-building is proceeding with an almost American frenzy for progress in Kiangsu and Chekiang. Already there are scores of bus lines operating over well graded roads, and in the more advanced cities, where the streets are sufficiently wide to permit it, one sees numerous American automobiles, mostly Fords, Buicks, Chevrolets, Nashes and Dodges—light cars and sturdy, which constantly are required to live up to all the patent claims made for them by enthusiastic dealers, These are sure indications of the passing of the *palanquin*. The older Chinese negatively wag their heads at mention of its replacement by the Occidental automobile, but the young people will tell you that it is doomed, and shortly will be followed by the rickshа, neither of which will be able to compete with the faster, cheaper, though by no means more comfortable, motor transportation.

One has ample time for tiffin aboard train (presuming one has taken the express mentioned earlier, which leaves Shanghai at eight in the morning) before arrival at Hangchow, and it is advisable to test the cuisine on this line, as it is among the best available on the Chinese Government Railways. Meals are served to first-class and second-class passengers, the former eating in their comfortable compartments and the latter from tables set between the seats. Both foreign and Chinese food is offered at nominal prices, the cost of the noon and evening meals ranging from a dollar to a dollar and a half, and breakfast at eighty cents.

Comment should here be made upon the generally excellent condition of the rolling stock of this line. Considering the crippled state of the railway a little more than a year ago, one is amazed to discover the cleanliness and comfort of the accommodations available. First class compartments are neatly kept and their cushioned, leather seats lighten the trials of train travel. Second class cars, the seats of which are cane covered, also are agreeable and detract nothing from the pleasure of the trip. The rates for first, second and third class passage, and for berths on the night express trains vary from $2 to about $12,

Holiday Scene at Hangchow Station

Hangchow during the spring and summer months is pervaded with a holiday spirit of gaiety, and even in the winter time there is something different about the reception given the visitor here. Many wealthy Chinese families have summer homes in Hangchow, and a number come down in January and February, there always being a large group of transients in the city at the Chinese New Year season.

At the station one sees men and women of all ages and in all ranks of life, waiting for friends. The poorer classes, perhaps expecting relatives escaping from the heat and confinement of dusty Shanghai, move down toward the third-class cars, from the windows of which many smiling faces protrude, their owners shouting greetings to those on the platform. Similar, if less clamorous, acknowledgements of recognition are proceeding between prosperous merchants, swathed in silk, and more opulent passengers in the second and first class cars. By the time the train finally has come to a stop nearly everyone has recognized his friends, and stands prepared to give them a warmer welcome as they alight from the cars.

The Hangchow station is a large, fairly modern building, in which are spacious waiting rooms, tea lounges, magazine and newspaper stands—and sanitary plumbing. Rickshas, taxis and *palanquins* compete for business beyond the station doors, where they are lined about the square in great numbers. Here one must decide upon a hotel, if one is not so fortunate as to have friends with whom to visit, and a few words about some of the better patronized establishments should be helpful.

Although, as a Japanese guide book says of Hangchow, "there are no *pure* European or Japanese hotels" in the city, there are a number of Chinese owned and operated hostels that appear to be conducted on a *moral* standard comparable with the best that the resort towns of Nippon or the West afford. The West Lake Hotel, with rooms ranging from $10 a day upward, is the most exclusive of the Hangchow inns, and is perhaps the best, being situated admirably upon the lake front. But comfortable rooms with foreign beds, and foreign food, well prepared, also may be secured at the Railway Hotel, opposite the station, at $6 per day. More attractively located for those who plan a longer stay are the *Sing-Sing Likoun*, or New Hotel, and the *Wooping Likuon*, situated where lake frontage is not so expensive. Here clean, large rooms, well furnished and equipped with foreign beds, may be had for $4 a day, and either Chinese or foreign meals at from $2 to $4 per person, per day. If all these hotels are fully occupied, as frequently is the case during the busier season, it is best to go to one of them and ask that a Chinese inn of the better class be recommended. Many of them are quite neat and liveable.

Something of the Saga of Hangchow

Before one attempts any excursions in Hangchow, one will wish first of all simply to sit beside the quiet lake waters and drink in the fairy-like beauty of the setting. Meanwhile it is

interesting to consider the long saga of the city itself; to know something of its history and of the present day life, as well as to grasp a general idea of the significance of its location.

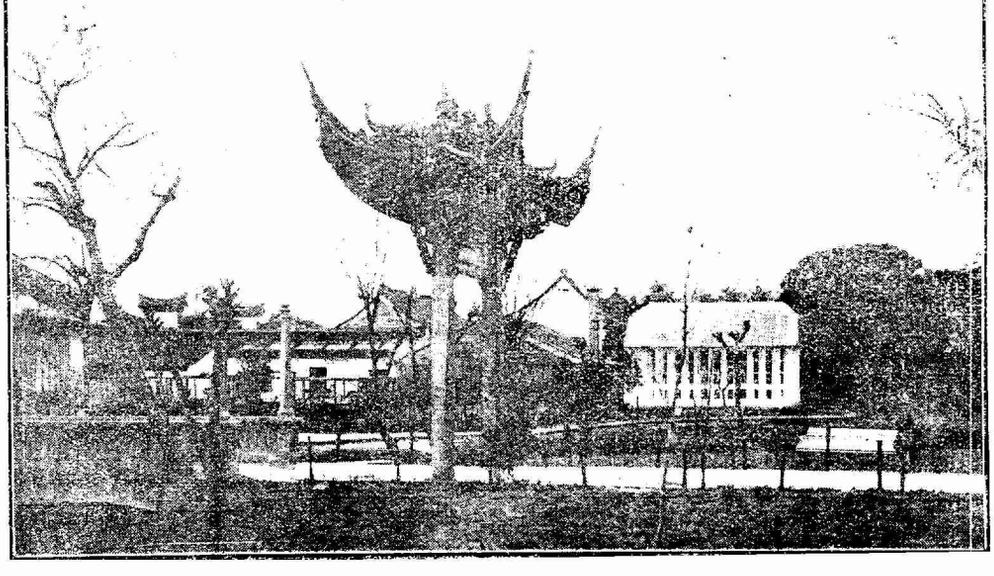
Hangchow, as has been mentioned, is the southern terminus of the Grand Canal; another important waterway, the *Tsien-tang-kiang*, flows east of the city, and is a river much used by junks and steam boats of light draught. To the south and spreading out in fanlike embrace behind *Si-Hu*, or West Lake, is a range of low mountains. Only on the north is the city unprotected by natural barriers, there being a broad level plain reaching toward Shanghai. The latter is 121 miles distant by rail, and about ten miles closer by way of the Grand Canal, to Soochow, and thence via the Whangpoo river, a trip which sometimes is taken by house-boat parties, though the starting point usually is from the Shanghai end.

Today the capital of Chekiang province, with a population of about 400,000, Hangchow once was the site of the Forbidden City of the Southern Sung Dynasty (1127). More than thirty centuries before Marco Polo came down to add his tribute to the glowing praises which have been uttered in honor of West Lake, a populous city existed here. At this time, about 2,000 years before Christ, during the period of *Yu-kung*, the place was under the jurisdiction of Yangchow (where Marco Polo afterward was magistrate). About 1500 years later, in the time of *Chun-chiu*, what is today Hangchow was called *Yueh*, and from then on its prestige and fame has increased and spread over all of China. Its climate is unusually salubrious for China, the variation of temperature averaging between 35 degrees and 85 degress Fahrenheit, but remaining near 70 degrees during most of the year. Notable temples of Buddhism and Taoism some of them quite old, have been objects of pilgrimage for many centuries. Neighboring Hangchow are several beautiful mountain resorts, most favored of which is *Mokanshan*, about 37 miles to the north west. These attractions, and the phenomenon of the Hangchow bore, which later will be described, are some of the chief lures that bring thousands to Hangchow every year, to go away repeating the Chinese proverb, "Above there is Heaven and beneath are Hang and Soo", the last named referring to Soochow, a few hours' journey to the north. It must not be concluded that all of Hangchow's population is engaged in sight-seeing and vacationing, though this is apt at first to be the impression one receives. Trade and industry flourish, the latest customs returns having exceeded 10,000,000 taels in imports and approached 10,500,000 taels in exports. With the return of peace and good government to the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu, Hangchow's commercial prospects are excellent and there already is an air of prosperity in the capital unusual in cities of China today.

Hangchow Silks, Fans and Other Products

Hangchow to the Chinese is almost a synonym for perfection, when fabrics of silk are under discussion. Flowery brocades, rich damasks and sleek satins and delicately woven gauzes—in the making of these the Hangchowese excell. Their work is of that fast disappearing type, in which the individual artisans vie with each other for the production of the most artistic, as well as the most durable handicraft. It is said that there are over 7,000 expert weavers in Hangchow, many of whom conduct small enterprises of their own, contracting for their whole year's output in advance, to one or two merchandising firms. But here the tendency to amalgamate and produce on a quantity basis also is present, and a number of larger institutions, employing dozens of operatives for their many looms, threaten soon to engulf the weavers who work on a quality rather than quantity basis. Fortunately, however, these newer entrants in the field have not lowered the standards of silk manufacture set by long years and it is gratifying to observe

ABOVE—Students at Work in the Physics Laboratory of Riverside Academy, One of the Modern Educational Institutions in Ningo.



BELOW — The Arch of Human Brotherhood in the Shun Chung Shan (Sun Yat-sen) Memorial Park in Ningpo, a Modern Chinese Conception of a Memorial Park Which Has Been Constructed Since the Death of the "Father" of the Republic and Organizer of the Kuomintang.

that their products are of a high grade, though they of course often lack the finely finished appearance that only the unhurried artist, in love with his task, can impart to what he creates,

Consumers of silk products may purchase from here at a considerably cheaper price than in Shanghai. Practical economists can easily figure out that for the purchase of silk products, for one year's or even one season's consumption one can save enough to make a return trip from Shanghai to Hangchow or, in other words, have one's travelling expenses paid out of what is saved from transportation charges and middle-men's profits, thus earning a profitable and enjoyable trip for the combined purpose of business and pleasure.

Cotton spinning recently has begun on a modest scale in Hangchow and though at present no figures are available as to the exact number of spindles in operation there, it was estimated several years ago that they exceeded 20,000,

Fan-making is another art almost monopolized by Hangchow. For centuries the Hangchow fan has had a place of distinction in the markets of Cathay and it still retains much of that prestige. Like the fashioning of vases and the working of jade, the secrets of fan making are kept in Chinese families during succeeding generations. Fewer than a thousand families are engaged in this important industry in Hangchow; they possess most of the better known patterns and are jealous of the exclusiveness of their work. Aside from thousands of dollars worth of fans annually retailed here, their value as exports exceeds 2,000,000 taels a year.

There is a foreign trading district in the city, and here are located most of the larger foreign firms. Chief among the products sold by them to the merchants of Hangchow are cigarettes, kerosene, coal, dyes, sugar and marine products.

But a halt to this side-trip into business and industry. The lake-water lapping the shores of *Si-Hu* presents too dreamy, too idyllic a prospect, for us to linger long on the prosaic paths of commerce. So, as Dante said, "Come, follow me and leave the world to its babblings."

Romantic West Lake

There is a magnetism to languid West Lake: a romantic urge not to be resisted. Before one has been in Hangchow very many hours, one finds oneself in a barge or sampan floating over the placid surface, winding between tiny emerald atolls, themselves inclosing miniature lagoons, fringed with lily pads and lotus. From West Lake Marco Polo rhapsodized over the beauties of the view of Hangchow, which in those days of the Great Kublai Khan, was known as *Kinsay*. He dwelt at great length in the reports of his travels on this city, which he said was "the greatest in all the world." He was particularly fond of boating on West Lake, and his descriptions of that pastime, as it was enjoyed then, and still is today are quaintly interesting:

"On the Lake of which we have spoken," wrote the reknown Italian traveler, "there are numbers of boats and barges of all sizes for parties of pleasure. These will hold 10, 15, 20, or more persons, and are from 15 to 20 paces in length, with flat bottoms and ample breadth of beam, so they always keep their trim. Anyone who desires to go apleasuring with the women, or with a party of his own sex, hires one of these barges, which are always to be found completely furnished with the tables and chairs and all the other apparatus for a feast. The interior is covered with ornamentel painting in gay colours, so that the party at the table can enjoy all the beauty and variety on both sides as they pass along. And truly a trip on this Lake is a much more charming recreation than can be enjoyed on land. For on the one side lies the city in its entire length, so that the spectators in the barges, from the distance at which they float, can take in the whole prospect of its beauty and grandeur, with its numberless palaces, temples, monasteries and gardens, full of lofty trees, sloping to the shore. And the Lake is never without a number of other such boats, laden with pleasure parties, for it is the great delight of the citizens here, after they have disposed of the day's business, to pass the afternoon in enjoyment with the ladies of their families, or perhaps with others less reputable."

Alas, the palaces of which Polo spoke have long since vanished, as have the countless other wonders he mentioned which existed at *Kinsay*. At the time of the Mongol Dynasty the city was probably the largest in the world. The Venetian claimed that the Khan collected taxes from 1,600,000 households, and that Kinsay had a circumference of over 100 miles. To indicate the enormous consumption of meat, wine, and vegetables, he gave the figures of the importation of one product alone, pepper, which he said the customs records showed to average more than five tons per day. His statements regarding this city were received with incredulity by Europe, until they later were corroborated by other extensive wanderers such as Friar Odoric, John Marignolli and Ibn Batuta. But since the time of these men, much of that splendor has vanished; the last remnants of that Grecian luxury were effaced by the terrible scourge of the Taipings. Even West Lake has shrunk since those days, if Polo's account of it as 30 miles in circumference was correct, for now it is little more than 4 kilometers across at its widest part.

Boats may be hired at convenient stations along the water front; many hotels have private landings. Both the small four seater sampans fitted with tea tables and covered with brightly colored awnings, and poled by one or two men, costing about $2 to $4 a day, and house boats, such as those described by Marco Polo, at $3 to $6 a day, are obtainable.

The boatmen know every part of the lake, and often can tell many interesting anecdotes for they generally have lived most of their lives on *Si-Hu*. If one has a companion along who can speak to them in Chinese a guide is unnecessary, but otherwise, in order fully to appreciate the significance of the temples and shrines, and garden spots visited at the islets, it is best to arrange through one's hotel to have a Chinese accompany one's party.

Many poets have chosen the "10 most beautiful scenes" in West Lake; others have selected as many as 36. But Su Po, I believe it was, who surpassed them all by finding 72 worthy of special lyrics. Whole volumes have been written in Chinese on these subjects, and there are one or two small books in English available for those who have more time to idle here than most hurried foreign tourists.

Place of the Three Moon Reflections

Three stops at least, since we are not so exhaustive as the poets, should be included in every one's itinerary around *Si-Hu*, the isle of the *San Tan Yin Yueh*, or "Place of the Three Moon Reflections," is perhaps most interesting of all. On it are included a number of pavilions, the "Bridge of Nine Windings", temples and minor shrines. Walking through the foliage and bamboo thickets, standing like sentinels closely hedging the paths, and the several small canals and lotus ponds, one has the feeling of passing through a garden of memories, each herb and flower seeming to be reminescent of others like them that gladdened the byways during the long litany of the past. At one end of the island are three tiny pagodas, built over the spots where there once stood larger edifices erected many years ago for the purpose of driving out a triumvirate of evil spirits that infested the waters. Beside them one is supposed to see the "three reflections" of the moon, for which the place is named.

The Imperial Island, *Ku Shan*, or "Solitary Hill", at the opposite end of the Lake, is of importance, as it is the site of a former residence of the Sung Emperors, as well as those of later palaces of the Manchu rulers. There are various temples and gardens, and a large public park, in the center of which is a hill from which there is an excellent view of the city and the lake.

The home and gardens of *Li Twan*, a picturesque mandarin of the old school, who is still living, are open to the public and are worth scrutiny. In his home this opulent gentleman has collected vases and jars, carved chairs inlaid with pearl and ivory, ancient Chinese paintings and scrolls and scores of other valuable objects of art. Dignity, and a cultured taste are represented by the artistic combinations and from a stroll through Li Twan's halls one may an impression of what the home of noblemen of China, of an era fast disappearing, is like.

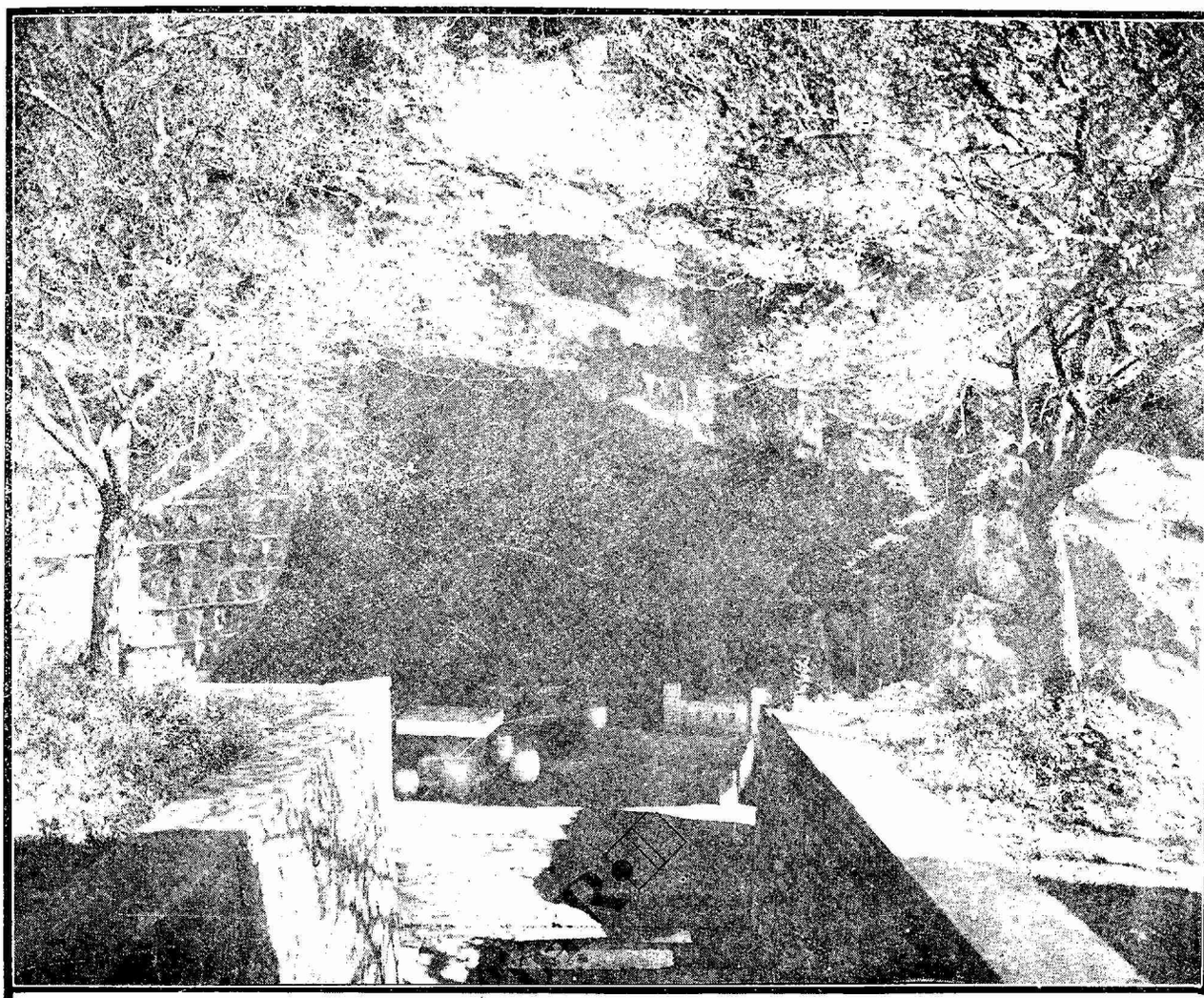
Within the compound are willow-rimmed lily ponds, and from the thick leaved mulberry trees canaries and orioles pour forth a sweet symphony of song. Beyond one of the pools may be seen the tombs which Li Twan has built for himself and his family and concubines, who number, according to local rumor, over 20. Although he is 75 years old, he recently acquired a bride of 19, his wife having died and been duly buried.

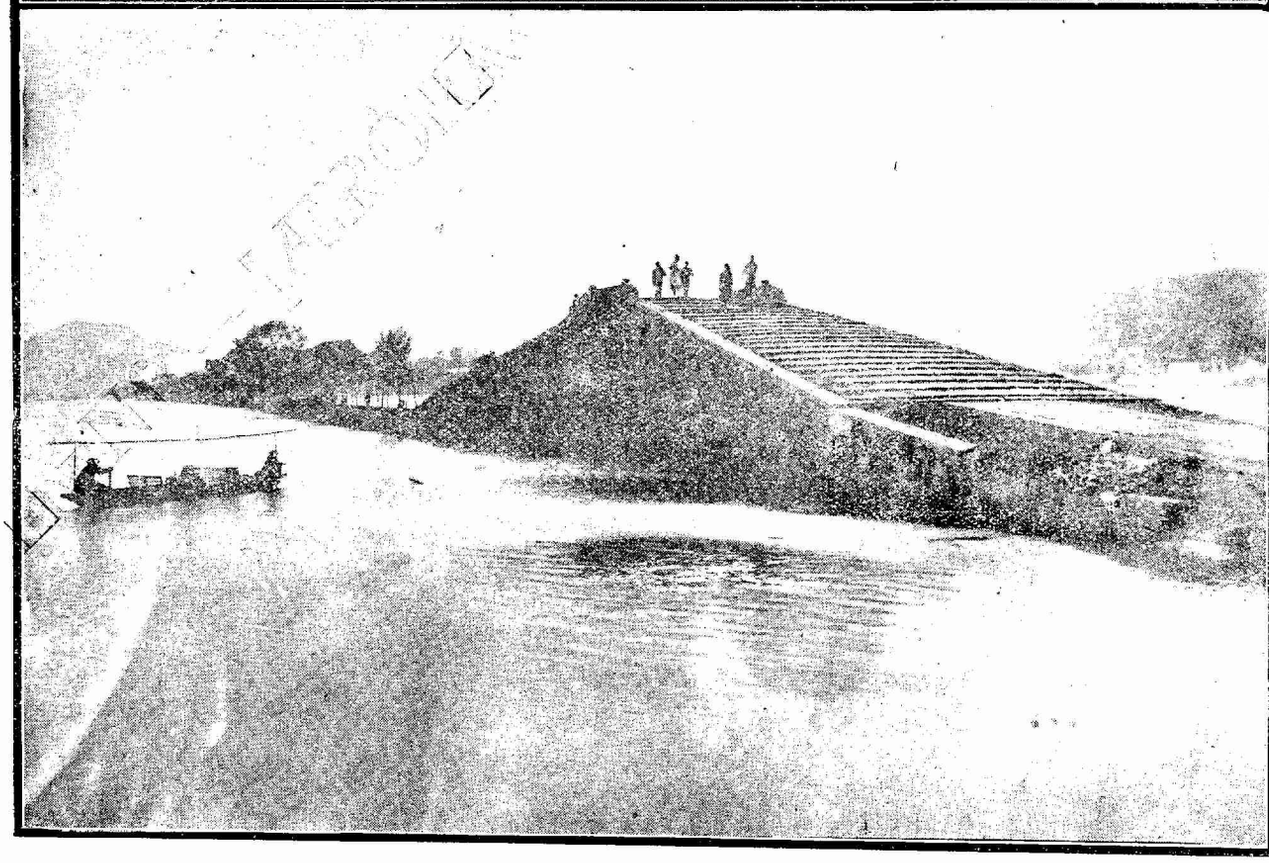
Excursions into the Mountains

Enchanting as is the spirit of *sans souci* that hovers above West Lake, if your time is limited you cannot dally here too long if you are to see any of the monasteries in the hills beyond, which have a charm all of their own. The more famous of these, and the pagoda temples surrounding *Si Hu*, you should visit before you leave "Hang."

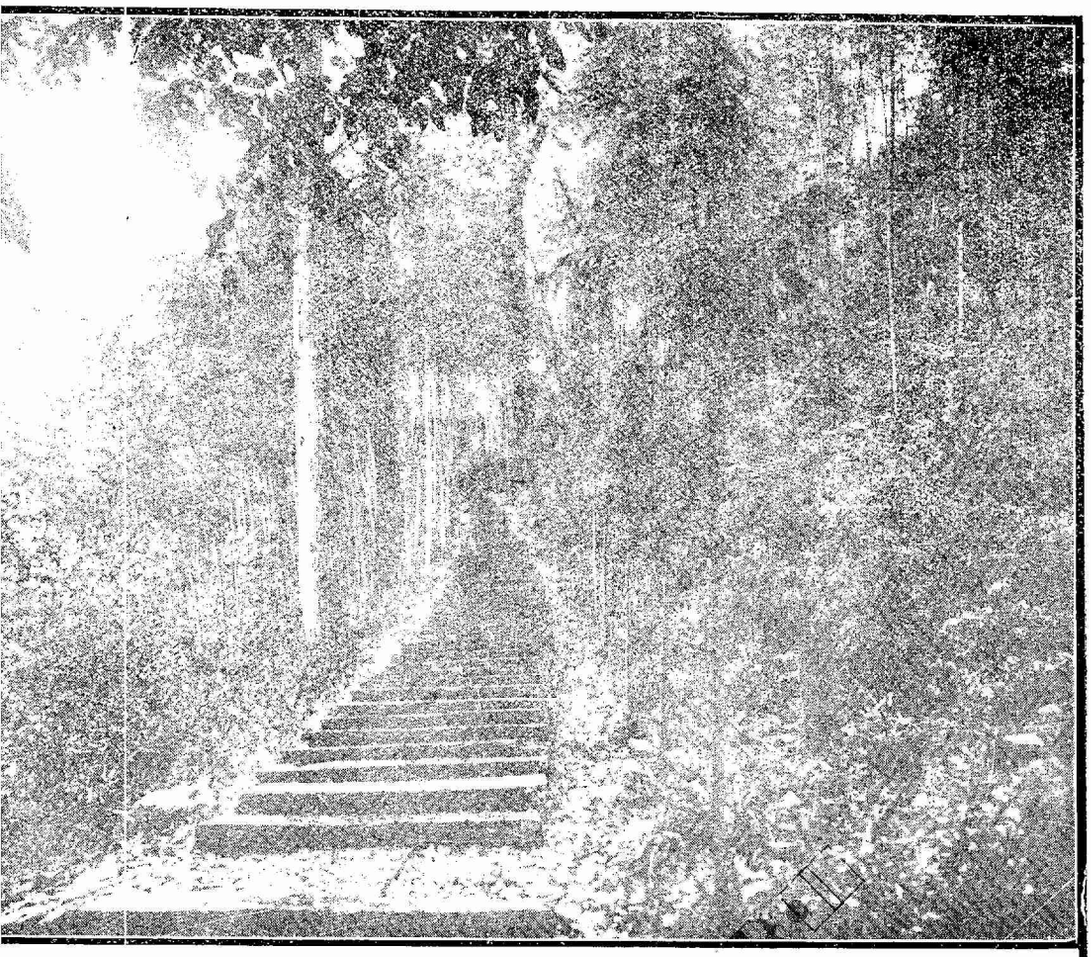
Until a few years ago there stood on the southwest eminence overlooking the lake a structure of red brick, called the "Thunder Peak Pagoda", which within the last decade has crumbled with its own weight till now there is merely an ivy-cloaked mound of broken brick to mark the spot. It was perhaps the most noted of the few surviving relics of other days, being approximately ten centuries old. Erected during the Five Dynasties Period, there are three or four distinct legends about the persons said to have built it. South of the pagoda is a famous bell, called, literally translating its name, the "day-dawn sound from Nanping Hill." On the same hill is a Buddhist temple, one of the four largest bordering Weso Lake. It is called the *Ziang-dz-sz*, and is especially dear te the devout Buddhist Japanese, for it is supposed to be tho place where the celebrated Nipponese priest and educator, Kobs Daishi, first studied the teachings of Guatama. In Japan he it the remembered genius whose name symbolizes enlightenment

SOME OF HANGCHOW'S FAM



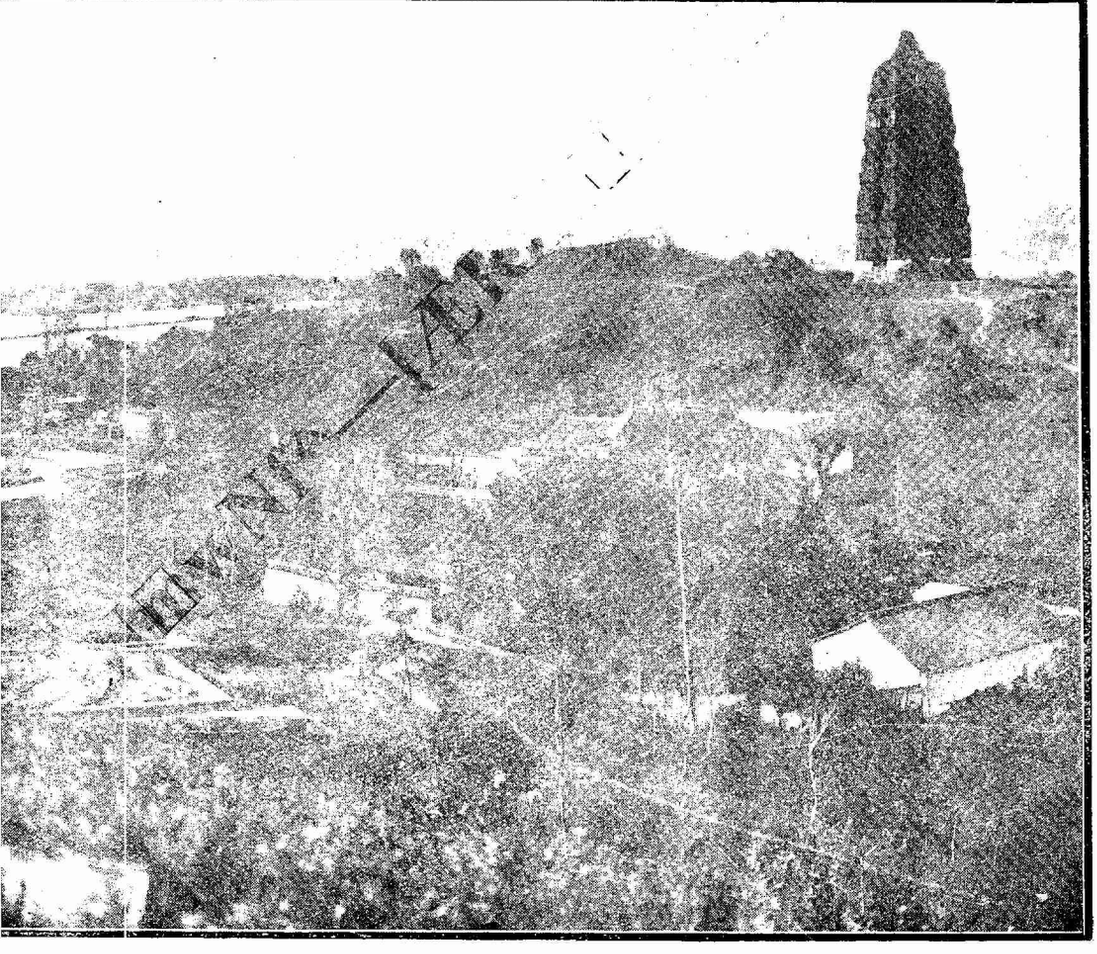


MED "HEAVENLY" SCENERY



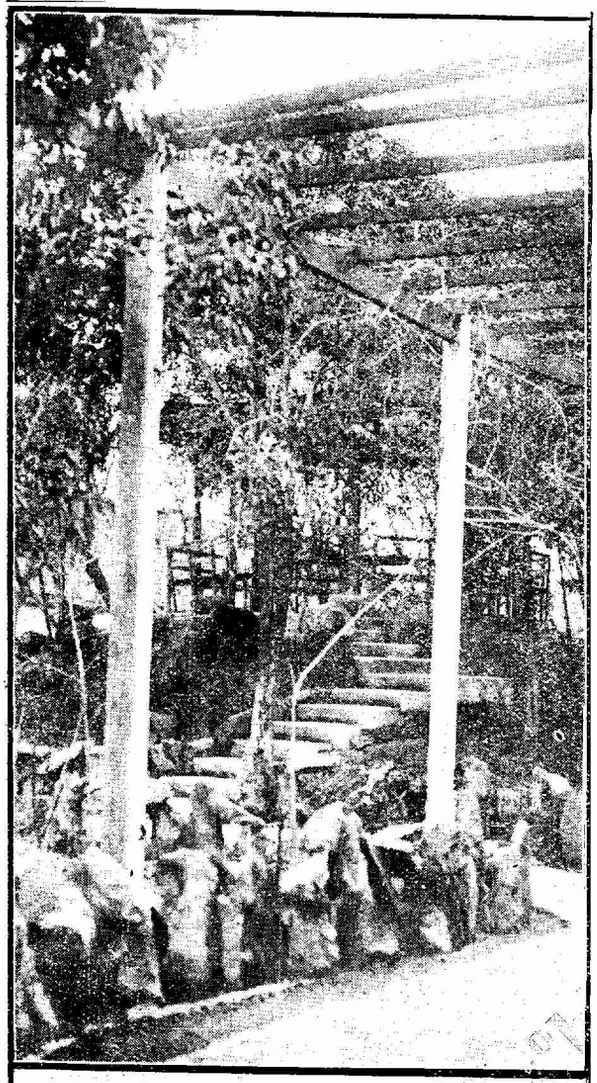
UPPER LEFT—The Cave of a Thousand Buddhas near the City of Hangchow and West Lake.

UPPER RIGHT—The Bamboo-Shaded Pathway that Leads Up the Mountain Side to the "Tao Kwan", a Famous Monastery Known all over China.



LOWER LEFT—The "Camel-Back" Bridge on the Causeway Leading Across West Lake.

LOWER RIGHT—The Famous "Thunder-Peak" Pagoda in Hangchow, which Collapsed During a Typhoon About Four Years Ago. This Is an Island in West Lake Which Is Famous for its Ancient Temples and Historial Monuments.



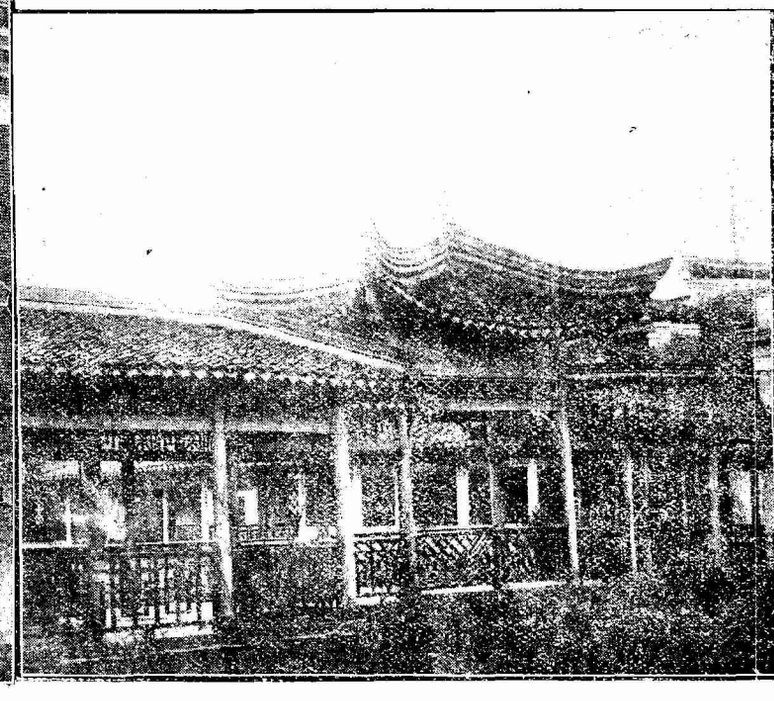
Another excursion should be made to the region of the "Monastery of the Soul's Retreat", known to the Chinese as *Lin-Ying-sz.* In the hall of the main temple, which has been allowed to fall into a state of disrepair, there remain the famous Five Hundred Images, the carving of most of which is still quite distinct. *Yu-chuan*, a beautiful spring in the temple grounds, is a pleasant reward for the long flight of steps one has climbed to reach the summit. As always, there is a curious legend in connection with the naming of this miniature group of peaks, which are sometimes collectively called the *Ling-chiu-shang*, although more often the name is applied to one hill in particular, which lies a little south of the temple just described. It is said that a Hindu missionary was struck by their likeness to a similarly formed range in India, named *Ling-chiu-shang*, and that upon seeing the sillhouette formed by them he exclaimed that the hills had flown after him in his travels from his homeland. Hence the origin of another name sometimes given to the place, *Fei-lai-fung*, or "Coming-over-flying hill".

Along the Road to Mokanshan

After these cursory trips, if you have time for a three or four days' stay in the mauntains, it is a pleasant outing to go to *Mokanshan*, or "Isolated Peak", a mountain about 2500 feet in height, situated approximately 40 miles north of Hangchow. There is quite a settlement of missionaries on one part of the hill, but the resort has lost its original identity as an exclusive rendezvous for them, there now being a hotel and many new Chinese houses of the modern type. Mountain swimming pools, tennis courts, riding paths and other diversions available at the fashionable watering places of the world can be enjoyed at *Mokanshan*, which is caressed by salubrious breezes and all summer long offers a cool shaded retreat to the citydweller. Particulars of the approach to the mountain can be secured from one's hotel. Either by the water route, or an overland trip, via an excellent new motor road served by a well-established bus line, one can reach the resort within a morning.

Along the hilly road to *Mokanshan* in the spring of the year you can see many pilgrims, identified by their yellow cloth bags filled with joss sticks and paper money, or the strands of yellow yarn woven in their hair. Some of them now make their pilgramage to the emples, or family burying grounds along the route, by motor bus—a strange contrast of the old tradition with modern symbols of industrialis. My Chinese companion and I argued whether the introduction of bus service at such points as this would not dampen somewhat

Three Views of the Shun Chung Shan (Sun Yat-sen) Memorial Park Which Has Been Constructed at Ningpo, Chekiang Province. ABOVE LEFT—Grape Arbor and Tea Pavilion. LOWER LEFT—Entrance Archway to the Park—Note the Doric Columns and Western Style of Architecture which Is Followed Throughout. LOWER RIGHT—The Pavilion of "Nine Windings" Which Surrounds a Lotus Pond.



the ardor of the zealots. Mr. Hu declared that this lessening of the punitive nature of pilgrimage would soon reduce the sincerity of the venture; he saw ascetisism as closely allied with the idea of sacrifice, maintaining that the fervor of worship died when the mecca was made so convenient. On the other hand, I pointed out that this better means of transportation would make worship possible for more people. But it is a conundrum, really, and merely another phase of the world-wide deadlock between Henry Ford and the reactionaries.

The Hangchow Bore

Before leaving Hangchow, one should know something of the phenomonal nature of the Hangchow bore, a spectacle that can be seen in only one or two other places in the world. It occurs in the Tsien-tang River, the mouth of which is at Kanpu, about 50 miles below Hangchow. Although residents tell you that it is best seen at times of the new full moon, and more particularly at the of equinoxes, the bore may be observed during most of the year. At Haining, a village about 40 miles down the river from Hangchow, it can be seen at a greater height, since except at its highest rise, it usually has spent itself by the time it reaches Hangchow. The bore moves up the Tsien Kang as a great vertical wall of water, sometimes attaining the height of 20 feet, and is caused by a curious conflict of river flow and ocean tide which meet at the low water delta, studded with sandbars.

Those whose destination is Ningpo will view the Tsien-tang from the Kong-kien waterfront, where Hangchow shipping is at its liveliest. Even if you do not plan to take the remainder of the trip to Ningpo, you should go down to see this great river, which at this point rivals the Mississippi in its tremendous breadth.

Government ferry boats carry passengers and light baggage across the Tsien-tang to Si-hing, a small river town, where connections are made with the regular bus service which operates between this point and the Tsongo River, 70 miles to the south-east. After crossing the latter by another ferry you reach the Tsongo end of the Ningpo section of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

Tsongo also can be reached by sampan or house boat, but with the very good road over which one travels by bus the former trip is now hardly worth while. One sees the same country from the highway, which follows closely the route of the canal, and enables one to cover the distance in half the time required by boat. The fare is about $3 by buss and the journey from Si-hing to the Tsongo river takes less than three hours.

Between Si-Hing and Ningpo

Among the towns passed along the way, Shao-hsing is perhaps most interesting. It has a population of about 200,000 and has many thriving industries. An ancient wall surrounds the city, and rambles over the hills in a picturesque serpentine fashion. The sight is impressively medieval. Here a famous wine known as *Shao-hsing-chiu* is brewed from the lake waters of *Ching-tien-au*, which the natives of the city declare imparts to it a fragrance and flavor unlike any other in the world. Its popularity is evident when one learns that more than 100,000 tons of it are produced in Shao-hsing annually.

Moving out from this city, which is near the mid-way point on the bus route, we continue through a country equally as productive and fertile as that through which we have been travelling. The green of the fields seemed to me, in this April when I made the trip, the most vivid of any I have ever seen. They were as though drenched in some heaven-sent down pour of magic pigment. Rice, wheat, millet and wide groves of mulberry trees, occasionally interspersed with plum or cherry orchards in full bloom make a scene of riotous colors, arranged with that careless genius that always seems to make unpremeditated beauty the most satisfying of all. On the edges of the canals one sees coolies, stripped to the waist, rhythmically pumping ancient water wheels that replenish the irrigation arteries of the fields. There are knobs on the sides of the wheels, and these the men work with their feet, treadmill fashion.

At the Tsongo River are the beginnings of a bridge which will soon span this stream. The piers are already erected and the railway approaches completed on both sides. This work was suspended prior to the Nationalist revolution, but it is expected that it will rapidly be pushed to a finish, and in a few years one will be able to travel by rail all the way from Ningpo, which is 50 miles further east, to Si-hing, across the Tsien-tiang from Hangchow. Thus the overland trip from Shanghai to Ningpo will be accomplished in its entirety, except for the ferry trip across the Tsien-tiang, by comfortable railway transportation. The full length of the line will then be approximately 240 miles and probably will be traversed on a 10 or 11 hour schedule.

On the Ningpo section of the line, which, as I have said, has its present northern terminus at the Tsongo River, three through trains are run daily—an express, an ordinary train, and one cargo-wagon-passenger-car combination. The fare is something like $3 first class, and about half that for second class accommodations.

Ningpo should not be approached without some knowledge of its significant past. In other days it was the richest port on the China coast and in the early sixteenth century Portugese traders established a lively foreign trade here, building up a community which at one time numbered 1200. Later they were expelled because they refused to be governed according to Chinese laws. But Ningpo did not lose its commercial greatness until the middle of last century, when Hong-kong and Shanghai gradually began to replace it. It is still a very prosperous port, however, and curiously enough, though it was perhaps the first point at which foreigners made an impression in China, it is today the least affected by foreignisms.

Ningpo's Significant Past

Its population of approximatelv 500,000 is mostly of families above the average in worldly possessions and it seems that the beggar trade here has languished to a deplorable state. Some of the Shanghai mendicants could well profit from a field where there is so little competition.

The railway station is not in the city proper, being separated from it by the Feng Hwa River, which is crossed by two opntoon bridges, made up of barges, after the old manner of Chinese river spans of the wider sort. A short walk from the modern railway terminal at which one arrives, brings one to this stream, and one stands in what is known as the settlement. Here a few foreign enterprises, such as the inevitable trio of the tobacco companies, oil firms and steamship agencies, are located, but other than these there is little development of foreign business. Near the main bridge is the Ningpo Y. M. C. A., which affords excellent accommodations for foreign visitors, and is much to be preferred to the Chinese hostelry down stream a short distance, where one can be fairly comfortable if rooms in the "Y" are not available.

Crossing the bridge, one notices an enigmatic monstrosity on the opposite bank, pyramid shaped but of oddly distorted dil mensions. Upon investigation it is found to be a memoria- erected for British and French sailors.— about twenty in all—who lost their lives near this point, during the Taiping rebellion.

Entering The Inner City

Let us enter the inner city—one of the quaintest of all the treaty ports. The streets, except for the main thoroughfare, where the best shops are located, are narrow, but not unclean. They are made of large stone blocks, obviously not intended for modern wheeled traffic, as even the ricksha moves over their irregularities with trepidation. Ancient calligraphy appears on the brightly gilded signs hung precariously above the doll-house shops, and their owners are not so inured to the faces of the foreigners that they will not honor one with a startled scrutiny. But there is nothing unfriendly in their attitude; these are merchants and peace-loving men, and the business of the Westerner is frequently profitable to them.

On the main "stem" of the city bazaars offer tempting displays of silks and brocades, as well as the lacquer ware, and carved white woodwork for which Ningpo long has been famous. Prices here are reasonable. The tourist from America, should he be so fortunate as to reach this spot, will warm to the good feel of the thick, heavy fabrics and the glistening bric-a-brac, and he may well indulge himself in an orgy of buying, for never will he encounter better bargains than these.

Ningpo is the greatest fishing port in all Cathay, and naturally there are numerous and well provided fish markets. Oysters are "hatched" in the islands of Chusan archipelago and many of the fishermen have large areas of "oyster preserves" which require attention just as fields of crops. The total annual value of the annual fisheries which filters through Ningpo is estimated as 800,00 taels.

Contrasts! Crumbling Pagoda and Newest Memorial

An ancient temple, built in 696, still stands on a knoll at one corner of the city. Above it is erected what is called the "Heaven-Abiding Pagoda". From its towers one gets a view of the magnificent sweep of the city, as it appears cradled in the embrace of a ranging battlement of hills that disappear into the mist of the western horizon.

Another of the numerous contrasts of old and new is that of this crumbling pagoda, with the new Ningpo city park, arranged as a memorial to Sun Yat Sen. It is a little beyond the main part of the city, but close to the river and from the highest hillock within it one can get a good view of the traffic on the Feng Hwa. Within its confines all is newly built, a newness that sirikes one as strange after the journey through the antiquated parts of the city. It is still rather difficult to get used to these sudden evidences of modernization that greet one throughout China today.

The Hangchow "Bore" or Tide Which Reaches Its Apex in Hangchow Bay, near the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, Twice a Year, and Always Attracts Thousands of Sight-Seers Both Chinese and Foreigners. The "Bore" is a Well Understood Natural Phenomenon Caused by the Tidal Waters Entering the V-Shaped Hangchow Bay, the Water Preceding the Tide Being Undisturbed. The "Bore" Has Been Known To Reach a Height of Twelve or Fifteen Feet and Has Always Been Credited With a Supernatural Origin by the Superstitions.

"*Chung Shan* Memorial Park", as the Chinese know it has come into being since the Nationalists took control of this territory. It was built largely with money subscribed by the local chamber of commerce and is said to have cost $300,000. In it are many buildings of modern Chinese design, which while preserving the general architectural verity of the old carved temple roofs, are here used for more enlightened purposes. The buildings serve as public libraries. There is a modern restaurant and there are several tea houses. One stucco building, pleasantly latticed with carved wooden screens, encloses a six-chair barber shop, equipped with all the latest appurtenances, and a manicurist and bootblack!

A Sight for Homesick Eyes

Religion and education are well represented in Ningpo, the two seeming to be closely united here. Buddhism boasts of the city as one of its strongholds in China and it has scores of temples and followers. It is a more progressive form of the religion than is seen manifested in most other parts and its upholders consider themselves thoroughly modern, conducting a newspaper of their own, and supporting several schools. Roman Catholicism has won many converts and its three separate compounds are accomplishing much good in the way of educational work. Presbyterian and Baptist missionary schools number several, perhaps the best known of them being the Riverside Academy, which is situated just across the river from the foreign settlement. Nearly all of these institutions are under Chinese administration now, although foreigners are retained on the staffs of most of them. The Riverside Academy has a beautiful southern colonial building, which is a friendly sight to homesick American eyes, and a visit to its campus, and perhaps to some of the classrooms will broaden one's own knowledge as to the excellent educational work now being carried on in China. To see eager-eyed young Chinese women working with the apparatus in a well-equipped physic or chemistry labratory, to hear some of them play beautifully and understandingly on Occidental pianos, to see them deftly preparing Chinese meals in their white-walled cookeries of domestic sceince—these are spectacles that are a sure panacea for all doubts as to the coming emancipation of women in China.

Returning through the city one can follow a road that it is planned one day to widen into a spacions bund. As we passed along it there was work proceeding on the laying of mains and water pipes for Ningpo is establishing a city sewerage system in an attempt to improve local health conditions. One wonders if the numerous evidences of progress such as this can have been inspired by the citizens' desire to make Ningpo worthy of the president of the National Government, Chiang Kai-shek, who is sometimes called the "Ningpo Napoleon". Although he wes not born in the city, his home is in a little town a few miles up the Feng Hwa River, a joyous journey which many people take for an outing.

Pleasant Return by Steamer

A pleasant return to Shanghai can be made by one of the coasting vessels which operate between that city and Ningpo. In this way one can see some of the famous archipelago styled the Chusan Islands, which are scattered from within a few miles of Ningpo, for a hundred miles or more, out to sea. Japanese, British and Chinese boats are available on schedules with sailing dates tri-weekly. Fare for first class cabin accommodation is only $10 and the trip is made in a single night. The traveler will not regret choosing this route of return; it is an experience which vies with the enchanting trip through the glorious Inland Sea of Japan. Perhaps, if one is vacationing and time is a not too uncomfortably pressing matter, one can journey onward, via steamship, to visit the island of Chusan, or even to spend a week at the sacred isle of Pootoo, where there is a white-sanded bathing beach much frequented by foreigners from Shanghai and Foochow. But that is another story. No railway runs to Pootoo and there are no green clad farmlands between it and Ningpo; only the enrapturing vision of an island sprinkled ocean.

Brief History of the Railway

Something of the history of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway should be interesting to you who have followed this brief account of the country through which it travels.

Originally the right to build the line was granted to British capitalists by the Chinese Government, then a monarchy; this was in 1898. Seven years later the understanding was altered so that the control of the railway would be under Chinese, but the British were allowed the right of constructing it and actually began work in May, 1907. The Shanghai-Hangchow division was opened for traffic in 1909: the Ningpo section began to function three years later. The total length, including two small branch lines, is 177.96 miles, and the cost of the road and operating equipment totalled $24,159, 986.73. Capital investment, its source British and Chinese, is £1,500,000.

Although normal traffic on this line was interrupted in 1926, by the war in the Yangtse valley, and only re-established last year, figures are available for the operating revenue for 1925, when the total reached $4,429,232.34. In the same year the line carried 5,173,625 passengers and 833,403 metric tons of freight.

Equipment for the railway was furnished by German, American, British and Belgian firms. It includes 42 locomotives, 149 coaching vehicles and 529 goods wagons. Still outstanding on the company's liabilities are £862.500 of mortgage bonds, largely held by British investors, and there are further liabilities incurred in 1927 and 1928.

Latest Development

Latest of the developments in the history of the railway is the recent proposal, made by a Sino-British Railway Investigating Commission appointed by the Ministry of Railways, which favors the consolidation of the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo lines. It also recommends a change in the administrative arrangements of the two railways, which were financed in much the same way, suggesting a plan which would place almost complete control in the hands of Chinese officials under the Government Ministry of Railways. The present status of the direction of the lines is such that British capital holds highest dominion, through a general manager appointed by the foreign agents, Jardine, Matheson and the Shanghai-Hongkong Banking Corporation. An Engineer-in-chief, also an appointee of British capital, is a second official who is subordinate to no Chinese. The highest ranking official representing the Chinese is the Director-General, at present Mr. J. K. Choy, who is administrative head af the two lines. If the Commission's requests are granted, Mr. Choy will be made undisputed high authority of the proposed Shanghai-Nanking-Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo amalgamation, and be held accountable only to Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of the Railways. Whether this arrangement will be effected depends upon the joint action of the Chinese and British stockholders, but ultimately it rests with the British, since they are in a majority.

Such a consolidation, it is the general belief among railway experts here, would be highly beneficial, enabling a considerable economy in the railway staff required, and making possible a closer cooperation in the handling both of freight and passengers on the two lines. Undoubtedly that union would prove a boon to the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line, and if it is effected the railway's future will be regarded with heightened optimism. For with the the present achievement of peace in the country served by it, this line is bound to prove an increasingly rich source of revenue to the government. Thus more and more visitors to China, encouraged by the return to normalcy, will amble through the charming valleys of this railway and discover something of the real soul of China, learn to love its ingenuous, friendly people and with them rhapsodize over their time-great temples, cloistered lotus ponds and sacred shrines, and perhaps come to understand the wistfulness with which they regard the faraway purple hills that enclose this Arcadian country.

April 30, 1929.

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

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